NEMAHA VALLEY JOURNAL.

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BY S. BELDEN. NEMAHA CITY, N. T., MARCH 5, 1858. NUMBER 16.

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Nemaha Valley Journal

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FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1858.

J. S. POST, General Newspaper Advertising and Subscription Agent, is an authorized Agent for this paper in St Louis, and is duly empowered to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions at our usual rates. His receipts will be regarded as payments.

SPECIAL AND GENERAL.
Those who are not subscribers, and who sometimes receive a copy of this paper, will be able to account for it by looking to the head of our editorial column. Our extra 500 numbers, which we shall continue to circulate, promiscuously, until the 1st of November next, must necessarily fall into the hands of those who are not subscribers, and it is our intention that they shall—though we shall not refuse money, when voluntarily sent to us.

NON-INTERVENTION.

What do these compound words mean? and who has the credit of their paternity? As a party the Democracy sanctions them as a star in their gallaxy. It is claimed, by the friends of Mr. Douglas, that, in the 77th year of American independence, of human liberty, and of equal rights—of sovereignty and of the sacredness of political franchize,—Stephen A. Douglas is the inventor and lion-hearted propeller of an amendment to our glorious declaration of Independence, under the conglomerated non-sensical phrases of 'popular sovereignty,' 'non-intervention,' 'squatter sovereignty,' &c., &c. There are some other sophistical names which his parasitic friends add for cogency, but which [illegible]

But, to the point—or rather the practical application of the newly-fangled notion: By it, if it have any thing in it, this is, plainly deducible—that when Mr. Douglas undertook to distinguish himself, in the committee on territories, by the organic laws for Utah and New Mexico, by holding out the temptation to the reckless adventurer, the thief, the gambler, the robber, the cut-throat, the speculator, the polygamist, the nigger-driver, the foreigner, &c. &c., to pitch their varied destinies in this far-west region, unprotected by virtue or consonance of views, sentiments, feelings or notions—*Non-intervention* had its incipiency under a new order of things; and the author of this second declaration of independence is endorsed by some democrats—not by us.

The Declaration of our Independence of 1776, the Ordinance of 1787, the Constitution of 1789, with its subsequent amendments, the fugitive slave law, and compromise act of 1850, the pledges in Congress and in national convention of 1852, the solemn asseverations in the report of the committee on territories in 1858 (Mr Douglas at the head)—were not enough; the people groaned under the weighty oppression of unendurable inequality, restrained volition, &c. &c. The fathers of our country had been careless and indifferent to the interests of their posterity, and Mr. Douglas began where they left off, to complete the great work.

Now let us enumerate some of the blessings which are being sequent of the second declaration:

Utah, claiming the rights of Americans, under the doctrine of 'non-intervention,' of 'popular sovereignty,' and 'squatter sovereignty,' the United States send an army, in bloody, hostile array against them! Surely the constitution of the United States does not contain one word against even a dozen wives; nor does 'non-intervention' permit the interference of our government with the 'domestic institutions' of its territories or states. The citizens of Utah have seen proper to claim the right to select their own officers, and refuse to be imposed upon by foreign appointees, either drunkards, speculators or knaves. Our citizens of Nebraska, know full well how much we would be benefitted either by non-intervention, or by the good watchful guardianship of our government.

Utah has rejected one set of appointees, but killed nobody in eight years: Kansas has ignominiously treated, and finally expelled four governors in less than three years, and disregarded all other officers appointed by the government! Why not exterminate Kansas? Because she has not so many helpless women and children, probably.

But, we will not, in our enumeration of the blessings resulting from this new order of things, flatter Mr. Douglas with a fiftieth recital of the bloody scenes on the fair plains of Kansas, of the embarrassing necessity of keeping there an army of two thousand troops, to enforce 'non-intervention,' nor of the prompt zeal the general government enlists its forces to carry over our vast western plains, through the rugged gaps of the Rocky Mountains, and also away round, by the Pacific coast, the newly-born doctrine to the benighted Mormon, of 'non-intervention.'

Henry Clay was the father of the benevolent principles of the pre-emption laws in behalf of the honestly poor, western pioneer; but it remains for Mr. Douglas to add a link, in the shape of 'squatter sovereignty,' the favorite of parasites, of demagogues, of speculators and perjured villains!

Henry Clay was the originator of the famous Missouri Compromise, which was almost unanimously sustained by the southern portion of our national representatives, and the timely agreement to which prevented a severance of the United States. But Mr. Douglas has discovered that compromises are unconstitutional, and has substituted the above inapplicable phrases, which are now the almost exclusive political varnacular of petty-politicians and demagogues; and, having procured a partial endorsement by some of the federal dotards of the Supreme Bench, to-wit: that negroes are but property *everywhere*—national feuds, legislative knock downs, territorial usurpations, open, defiant rebellion, and the army of the whole government, are all required to ascertain the true intent and meaning of these new phrases and their appropriate application.

Oh, what a country!—But 'Wait for the wagon, and we'll all take a ride.'

It may be proper for us to remark, however, that while the necessity for Mormon reformation and subjugation is imminent, and our government is about to meet, promptly, the unpleasant emergency, no demagogue, or unguarded politician ought to utter the words, '*non-intervention!*' Don't disgrace your country, nor embarrass Mr. Douglas, by doing so, until Kansas becomes a state and Utah is regenerated.

NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

Let not our readers conclude from the disgraceful conduct of our legislative members, that there is not virtue and intelligence enough among our people to set us right at the next political tribunal. This will surely be done.—*Nemaha Val. Journal.*

In that case you will surely *not* return the ex-Councilman from your county, or the superanurted Chambers and the quiet Benedict, who keeps his mouth shut because he knows nothing to say, in the House. The loss of such spirits would hardly grieve the *honest* people of the Territory, although the rogues would miss a *cheap* man in Furnas. Send men to make laws, who themselves *obey* the law, and we shall have no more scenes of violence in our Legislative Halls.—*Omaha Nebraskian.*

There is one fault, very apparent among western editors, viz: their inordinate propensity for *abuse*, and this proclivity is too often indulged indiscriminately, or from *selfish* motives alone. Can we not upon sober reflection, get along in another way? We know that it is said, that 'the wrath of man shall praise God.' 'Shall we, therefore, go on in sin! 'God forbid,' &c. &c.

We know not of the justification for the insinuations in the above article against Mr. Furnas; but our own intimate acquaintance with him for the last year, induces us to say (if we know anything of human nature) that he is *cheap* in the ready and prompt exercise of the noblest emotions of a benevolent heart. We *may* be mistaken; and we are ready to be reversed—but not without proof.

Reply to Lilly's Sad Soliloquy on Despondency.

The following lines have, for several weeks, been in the drawer unobserved, otherwise they would have been published, while Lilly's article was in the memory of the reader. But, perhaps better late than never; so, we give them now:

For the Journal

To my friend LILLA MOORE, these lines are respectfully dedicated as an antidote to her 'despondency.'

What? weary, Lilla, of life's battle,
Weary, nor thy race half run,
Weary of its din and rattle—
Fainting 'neath its noonday sun?
Weary are life's evening shadows
Fall aslant its ill-tilled soil,
Weary while its waving meadows
Bid *thee*, reaper, ply thy toil!
See ye not the host of evil,
Like thick clouds athwart the way—
Bears thy breast a onward spirit,
That I hear the fainting say:

'Oh, I am weary and sick of life,
Of its sad repinings and bitter strife;
Of its fleeting joys, and hollow mirth,
And everything that pertains to earth?'

Faint not, Lilla, thy great Master,
Bids thee *all* thy race to run;
Faint not, for the days fly faster,
And thy work is scarce begun.
Gird thy soul with heaven's own armor,
With strong hope thy task receive;
Clasp thy weapon, like the warrior
[illegible]
And like him, all souls inspiring.
By the flashing of his eye;
Scorning toil, and never tiring—
Burning still to do or die.
Let thy voice be clear and ringing
As the clarion call to strife,
And thy inmost soul be singing,
As ye wage the war of life.
Cast despondency far from thee,
With great deeds thy purpose fill;
'Tis thy Maker's yoke upon thee—
Peace, murmuring heart, be still.

SEMLOH.

FACTS, INCIDENTS, AND PERSONAL REFERENCES IN ANCIENT HISTORY.

The Greeks, soon after the restoration of democracy, became involved in a war with Persia. Darius invaded Greece, 496 B. C., his first fleet was wrecked; but a second of 600 sail, containing 500,000 men, ravaged the Grecian islands, and an immense army poured down on Attica.

Miltiades, a Grecian general, met and defeated the Persians on the plain of Marathon. The Persian loss 6300, while the Greeks lost but 190. The Grecian force did not exceed 10,000 men. This battle occurred 490 B. C., and it is recorded as an important event. On the death of Darius, his son Xerxes prosecuted the war against Greece. The battles of Thermopylæ and Salamis took place 480 B. C.; those of Platæa and Mycale, 497.—Leonidas, Themistocles, Aristides and Pausanias, acquired lasting renown by their achievements in defending Greece Xerxes brought with him 2,000,000 fighting men, besides a large number of women and domestics—this is the largest assemblage of persons recorded in history Everything gave way before him, until he came to the pass of Thermopylæ. Here Leonidas, one of the two reigning kings of Sparta, with 6000 brave soldiers, awaited his coming. Xerxes, failing in his attempt to corrupt him, summoned him to give up his arms. "Let him come and take them," was the undaunted reply. Leonidas held this pass two days, and was only overcome through the treachery of one of his men, who told Xerxes of a secret path leading to an eminence which would command the Grecian camp; Leonidas, seeing that his force would be slain—having been told by the oracle that Sparta or its king must perish—sent away his allies, and kept only his 300 Lacedæmonians. He fell among the first, and but one of this brave band was left to tell the tale. The loss of the Persians at this pass was 20,000 men. They soon reached Athens, which they pillaged and burnt; the women and children had been previously conveyed to a place of safety, and the men betook themselves to their fleet. The Athenians attacked the Persian fleet, and after a short but severe engagement, put it to flight. Themistocles commanded on this occasion.—

The combined army of Athenians and Lacedæmonians, amounting to 100,000 men, led by Pausania and Aristides, defeated 300,000 Persians led by Mardonius. By the defeat of their fleet at Mycale, ended, gloriously to the Greeks, the Persian expedition against Greece. Xerxes left Greece suddenly, and his life was soon after terminated by assassination.

The Grecian States had united in opposing the common enemy; and this union was the cause of their prosperity. About ten years after Xerxes' return into Asia, Cimon, son of Miltiades, expelled the Persians from Thrace, destroyed the Persian fleet at the mouth of the river Eurymedon, and landing his troops defeated their army the same day. Some years afterwards he destroyed a Persian fleet of 300 sail; and landing, defeated 300,000 Persians under Megabyzes, 460 B. C. Artaxerxes, who had succeeded his father Xerxes, sued for peace, on terms highly honorable to the Greeks. The authority in Athens, for a time divided between Cimon and Pericles, was, in a few years entirely in the hands of the latter. He adorned Athens with magnificent structures, and made it the seat of learning, taste, and the fine arts. About this time commenced the [illegible] lasted 28 years. Pericles died 428 B. C., and was succeeded by Alcibiades, who ran a similar course, though with less integrity. The Lacedæmonian war ended in the submission of Athens; who agreed to demolish their port, to limit their fleet to 12 ships, and to undertake for the future, no enterprise in war, but under the command of the Spartans, 405 B. C.—Lysander, the Spartan commander, signalized himself in this war. Lysander abolished the popular form of government in Sparta, and substituted that of the thirty tyrants, which was absolute. Thrasybulus, aided by a body of patriots, expelled the usurpers, and re-established the popular government, 403, B. C. Two years after occurred the persecution and death of Socrates, the philosopher; this is a black spot on the Athenian character. In the same year occurred the celebrated retreat of Xenophon with 10,000 Greeks from Babylon to Euxine sea. It was accomplished in a few months, the distance being 1600 miles, amidst incredible hardships and dangers, and with the loss of but 1500 men.

Thebes, one of the Grecian states, had been, up to this time, comparatively obscure. A contention arising among them, the Spartans interfered and seized on the Theban fortress.—This brought on a war, in which Athens, at first united with Thebes, but at length Thebes stood alone against Sparta and the league of Greece.—The celebrated battles of Leuctra and Mantinea were gained by the Thebans over their enemies, the one 317 B. C., and the other 8 years afterwards. In the latter engagement, the great Epaminondas was slain. This contention among the Grecian states, paved the way for their entire subjugation by a foreign power.

ROME, during this period, again changed its constitution of government. It became a democracy, the supreme authority passing from the higher order into the hands of the people, 471, B.C.

Upon the invasion of the Æqui and Volsci, 456 B. C., the Romans had recourse to the measure of choosing a dictator. Quinctius Cincinnatus was appointed. He received the news of his appointment while ploughing; put on his robes, and went to the city.—Having rescued a Roman army from destruction, defeated a powerful enemy, and rendered other services to his country, he resigned his power at the end of 16 days, though appointed for 6 months. In 451 B. C. ten persons were elected to frame a code of laws, and were invested with absolute power for one year, during which all other magistrates were suspended. These laws, though much like those of Draco, were long preserved and acted upon. A law for the intermarriage of the patricians and plebeians at Rome was passed 445 B. C. Military tribunes were created in the same year, to take the place of the consuls: three patricians and three plebeians were chosen. The consuls were soon restored. The office of censor was established 437 B. C. Veii, the rival of Rome, was besieged by the Romans, and after a siege of ten years, was taken by Camillus, 391 B. C. Falerii, the capital of Falisci, two years after, surrendered to the same general. Rome was taken, devastated, and burnt by the Gauls, under Brennus, 386 B. C. The capitol was preserved; it was besieged, but they were soon expelled by Camillus. The constitution was still farther altered, 357 B. C. The plebeians obtained the right of having one of the two consuls chosen from among them. The next year military tribunes were abolished.

Egypt, which had been conquered by Cambyses, king of Persia, was, under Darius Nothus, a distant successor, restored by Amyrthæus, 413 B. C.—It continued independant 60 years. It was, however, again subjected to the Persian yoke by Artaxerxes Ochus

The history of Persia is so involved in that of Greece, on account of their war with that nation, that there is nothing of interest concerning Persia, but what is there recorded. [illegible] ral hundred years, by the descendants of Caranus, was comparatively unknown till the time of Philip, who was also a descendant of Caranus. Philip, previous to the birth of his son Alexander, had conquered Thessaly, Pæonia, and Illyricum. He had also gained a victory over the Athenians, at Mythone, 360 B. C.

HUME'S ARGUMENT AGAINST MIRACLES.

This well known infidels argument was brilliantly refuted by the Hon. Edward Everett, in his recent address before the State Agricultural Society at Buffalo:

"A celebrated skeptical philosopher of the last century—the historian Hume—thought to demolish the credibility of the Christian revelation by the concise argument, 'It is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true, but not contrary to experience that testimony should be false.' The last part of the proposition, especially in a free country on the eve of a popular election, is, unhappily, too well founded; but in what bookworm's dusty cell, tapestried with the cobwebs of age, where the light of real life and nature never forced its way—in what pedant's school, where deaf ears listen to dumb lips, and blind followers are led by blind guides, did he learn that it is contrary to experience that a miracle should be true? Most certainly he never learned it from sower or reaper, from dumb animal or rational men connected with husbandry. Poor Red Jacket, off here on Buffalo creek, if he could have comprehended the terms of the proposition would have treated it with scorn. Contrary to experience that phenomena should exist which we cannot trace to causes perceptible to the human sense, or conceivable by human thought? It would be much nearer the truth to say that within the husbandman's experience there are no phenomena's which can be rationally traced to any thing but the instant energy of creative power.

Did the philosopher ever contemplate the landscape at the close of the year, when seeds and grains and fruits have ripened, and stalks have withered, and leaves have fallen, and winter has forced her icy curb even into the roaring jaws of Niagara, and sheeted half a continent in her glittering shroud, and all this teeming vegetation and organized life are locked in cold marble obstruction; and after week and month upon month have swept, with sleet and chilly rain and howling storm, over the earth, and riveted their crystal bolts upon the door of nature's sepulchre; when the sun at length begins to wheel in higher circles through the sky and softer winds to breathe over melting snows, did he ever behold the long hidden earth at length appear, and seen the timid grass peep forth, and anon the autumnal wheat begin to paint the field, and leaflets to burst from purple buds, throughout the reviving forests; and then the mellow soil to open its fruitful bosem to every grain and seed dropped from the planter's hand, buried, but to spring up again, clothed with a new mysterious being; and then, as more fervid suns inflame the air, and softer showers distil from the clouds, and gentler dews string their pearls on twig and tendril, did he ever watch the ripening grain and fruit, pendent from stalk and vine and tree; the meadows, the field, the pasture, the grove, each after his kind arrayed in myriad-tinted garment, instinct with circulating life; seven millions of counted leaves on a single tree, each of which is a system whose exquisite complication puts to shame the shrewdest cunning of the human mind; every planted seed and grain which has been loaned to the earth, compounding its pious usury thirty, sixty, a hundred fold, all harmoniously adapted to the sustenance of living nature—the bread of a hungry world; here a tilled cornfield; whose yellow blades are nodding with the food of man, there an unplanted wilderness—the great Father's farm—where he "who hears the raven's cry," has cultivated with his own hand his merciful crop of berries and nuts and acorns and seeds, for the humbler families of animated nature; the solemn elephant, the browsing deer, the wild pigeon, whose fluttering caravan darkens the sky; the merry squirrel, who bounds from branch to branch in the joy of his little life; has he seen all this, does he see it every year and month and day; does he live and move and breathe and think in this atmosphere of wonder—himself the greatest wonder of all, whose smallest fibre and faintest pulsation is as much mystery as the blazing glories of Orion's belt [illegible] ire his, and if he does, then let him say that it is contrary to experience that the august Power which turns the clods of the earth into the daily bread of a thousand million souls, could feed five thousand in the wilderness.

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A naval officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his lady was sitting in the cabin near him and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity that she cried out:

'My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a storm?'

He rose from his chair, rushed to the deck, supporting himself by a pillar of the bed plate, drew his sword, and pointing to the breast of his wife exclaimed:

'Are you not afraid?'

She instantly answered 'No.'

'Why?' said the officer.

'Because,' rejoined the lady, 'I know this sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me.'

'Then,' said he, 'remember, I know in whom I believe, and that He holds the winds in His fists, and the water in the hollow of His hand.'

A SHORT COURTSHIP.

A gentleman, feeling a strong partiality for a young lady whose name was *Noyes*, was desirous, without the ceremony of a formal courtship, to ascertain the sentiments. For this purpose he said to her one day, with that kind of air and manner which means either jest or earnest, as you choose to take it:

"If I were to ask you whether you are under matrimonial engagements to any one, what part of your name (No yes) might I take for my answer?"

"The first," said she in the same tone.

"And were I to ask if you were inclined to form such an engagement, should a person offer who loved you and was not indifferent to yourself, what part of your name might he then take for an answer?"

"The last."

"And if I tell you that I love you, and ask you to form such an engagement with *me*, then what part of your name may I take?"

"O, then," replied the blushing girl "take the *whole name*, as in such a case I would cheerfully resign it for yours."

Never circulate slander by repeating it, for by such means it lives.

Two weasels found an egg. "Let us not fight for it," said the elder weasel, "but enter into partnership." "Very good," said weasel the younger. So taking the egg between them, each sucks an end. "My children," said Redtapes, the attorney, "though you have but one client between you, make the most of him."

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY CHICAGO

Nemaha Valley Journal

Extra Copies Issued Weekly!!

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1858.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Saturday, the 13th instant, at I o'clock p. m., the citizens of Nemaha City, and all its neighbors, who may have any interest in the construction of a Bridge across the Little Nemaha river, near the present ferry, are requested to meet at the school house, in Nemaha City, for the purpose of ascertaining the best plan, estimating the expense, making arrangements for obtaining the necessary funds for its erection—and, if *possible*, to give out the contract for its most speedy construction.

All, who are acquainted with the vast amount of travel that might be induced to this side of the Missouri by the timely erection of suitable bridges, and who have property on or near the Missouri river, need not our advice as to the course they should take while this proposed improvement is being agitated; and it is ardently hoped that, *personally*, or by *letter*, every one interested, will be represented at the meeting above mentioned—that the object of it may not be defeated for want of substantial support.

HON. JAMES CRAIG.

This gentleman, who now represents the 4th Congressional district of Missouri, is soon to submit to his sovereign constituents, the question of his merits and their appreciation. We have no right to dictate—and perhaps it would be immodest in us to suggest; yet, from long acquaintance with Mr. Craig, our knowledge of his goodness of heart, his talents, his energy—we *will* indulge the heart-felt expression, that Missouri may boast, if she has *many* who can better represent her in our national Halls.

We hope he may be favorably returned to Congress again. Indeed, it is the *duty* of Democrats, while they have a majority—according to immemorial usage, to give a faithful servant a confirmation by a second election—and, we suppose this will be done. But, our respect for *the man* has, perhaps, induced us to meddle with that which our friends in Missouri will say, we had no right to.

THE HIATT HOUSE.

This hotel, in Nemaha City, we have heretofore refrained from speaking of, for no other reason than that it was not sufficiently finished and furnished to demand an introduction to the public, which we would not disappoint. Mr. Hiatt was unable (for want of time) to complete his building—a large one—before winter weather was threatened, when for a time, he quit its further prosecution.—But the public convenience demanding that he should entertain travelers to the extent of his preliminary preparations, he consented to do all that he could. The winter, however, having turned out to be very mild, he has been, for several weeks, actively engaged in finishing, not only his house, but in erecting stable-accommodations and other out-houses—which now warrant us in saying, that a second hotel, in Nemaha City is ready for the public demands.

Nothing, in fact, is more gratifying to us, in a western country, where report forestals us by the chimera of scarcity, deprivation, &c., than to be able to say that we have plenty to eat, and comfortable accommodations for those who favor us with a visit.

USURIOUS INTEREST.

We take the following from the *Ohio Democrat*, as a brief expression of the sentiments of all good men, upon the subject of legalizing usurious intrest for the use of money. This practice was condemned almost six thousand years ago, by divine order, and it has not to our knowlege, ever since, been encouraged by the virtuous and benevolent. No people ever prospered, for any length of time, where monied sharks were encouraged.—A poor people are actually made richer by their expulsion:

INTEREST LAW.—The Statesman of Tuesday expresses its confidence in promising the passage of a bill by the present Legislature, demolishing the ten per cent. law and punishing the evasion of the law in an effectual mode.

Let it come. The people will sustain it. The only argument offered by the shylocks against a usury law is that it can be evaded in various ways. No matter. It is the duty of the Legislature to throw all the protection in its power about the productive interests of the State. All laws are more or less evaded, but that is no good reason why they should be swept from the record.

FLOURING MILLS, &c.

The new bridge being now completed, and Mr. Hoovers flouring mill being kept going night and day, the demands, or necessities of our western farmers can be supplied. Send in your corn and wheat, and keep the mill going. You will find a pretty good bridge; one that you will not be afraid of.

WEATHER, mild and pleasant, Mar. 5th.

MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Every thing, and every name connected with Spain, either remotely or directly, is, in the civilized world, depreciated.—In Mexico, the people are become proper subjects of deep commiseration. Yet, our government has taken and will take advantage of their fatal weakness! God forgive us, if we do wrong, in our fancied pursuit of *our* destiny—but we cannot resist the inevitable conclusion, that all of Mexico, and Central America, together with Cuba, will soon, very soon, exult in the stars and stripes of our flag.

Comonfort, with all his mildness, discretion and wisdom, under a liberal constitution, was unable to govern an ungovernable people, and was compelled, as the last resort, to adopt the *coup de etat* of Louis Napoleon, which, at first promised good results, but he could not rely upon his army as Napoleon did—and it is a *failure*. Santa Anna will supplant him—will be re-instated for the third time! He may lose another leg—but there'll be no more dictators in Mexico. Her star is fast setting. We *hope* that we have virtue enough to regenerate North American Spaniards, and discretion to subdue their reckless passions; but we have our misgivings!

'The Mexican papers received at New Orleans by the Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, furnish interesting details of the occurrences that have recently transpired in that unfortunate country.

There was a series of conflicts in the city of Mexico for eleven days before General Zuloago triumphed over the government troops. There were but very few killed, however.

Gen. Zuloago received 26 votes out of the 28 forming the council of notables for the post of provincial president of Puebla and the few other points where the new order of things was recognized. The whole country continued in a state of anarchy and confusion.

James, Parodi, Dublado and others opposed to the new government, expected to march soon against the capital, where preparations were making to repulse the attempt to capture it. More fighting is therefore inevitable.

Gen. Alfaro had pronounced at San Luis in favor of Santa Anna as dictator.

Gen. Zuloago had issued decrees restoring the ecclesiastical and military jurisdiction, and repealing the laws of 1856 which declared the property of the ecclesiastical corporations alienable, and annulling the sales made of the church estates under the law. It is reported that the clergy have loaned the Zuloago party one million of dollars to promote the success of this movement.

Advices from Sonoro show the same state of civil warfare existing there.

Intelligence from northern Mexico states that Governors Carzia and Vidauri have settled their difficulties, and also reports that the state of Tamaulipas and Coahuila will act in unison in the coming conflict.

The members of the cabinet of Zuloago, the newly elected provisional president of the Republic, are said to be: Cuevas, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Elquero, of the Interior; Larrainzer, of Justice; Maldonado, of Finance. The above embraces the generally recognized government of the Republic, but another had been established at Guanajuato, headed by Benito Juarez, who had dispatched a force against the city. Zuloago hearing this, had submitted a strong body of troops headed by Chieftains Ozallos and Miramon, who would proceed to intercept and give them battle. A warm conflict was anticipated, which would, it was thought, extend to the streets of the capital. The excitement all over the country was tremendous, and trade was entirely at a stand. The general opinion appeared to be that order could alone be restored by the recall of Santa Anna.

THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN AND THE STATES, UPON OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

The *States*, as we have before said, is one of the ablest conducted democratic journals in our country. The *Bulletin*, we have been acquainted with for years; and we know of no paper, to which more editorial industry and talent are devoted, than to that.

But, the States, as well as the Bulletin, is quite independent. No partizan servility is so potent as to swerve either of them; and, for this, we admire them. Still the best men sometimes disagree; and, though we have not seen the Bulletin's article upon the relative rights and positions of the United States and Spain, we will give place to a short responsive article which we extract from the States:'

'Our Tennessee cotemporary rather takes us to task for commenting so severely on the insulting tone of the Spanish press, and the determination of the Government to withhold satisfaction for the outrages perpetrated by its officials on our flag and people. With that tenderness for the assailants of everything American which distinguishes a certain portion of our press—and, we may add, of our Congress, too—the Memphis Bulletin thinks the contemptuous defiance of the official journals of Spain is of no consequence.

We have one or two little questions to propound to our highly-esteemed friend of the Bulletin, and we ask him to meet them squarely, with his usual manly good sense.

What amount of wrong and indignity would he consider a justifiable reason for *forcing* Spain to make redress? Would the lawless seizure and imprisonment of our citizens—an acting United States consul included—be worthy of attention? Would coming on board our merchantmen and plundering the mail-bags be anything like an affront?

Would the capture, on high sea, of the *Susan Loud*, upon a suspicion that she had been employed in conveying fillibusters, be reason enough for asking explanations?

Would the firing into the *El Dorado* excuse us for asking that such pastime should not be indulged in, *ad libitum*, by Spanish officials?

Then, again, will the Bulletin state frankly how many years the United States should wait for a civil answer in case the list of wrongs to our people is really weighty enough to justify a demand for reparation?

Finally, there is one other consideration which may, or may not, have weight with the Tennessee press. Every one who is not predetermined to look the other way, sees that England is urging Spain to make over Cuba to the negroes, in order, as the British Minister at Madrid officially states, 'to supersede forever the possibility of the Island of Cuba becoming a part of the American Union.'—Shall this be done?

Suppose the Bulletin, and the press generally, should come out with their views on this contingency, and the way it should be met? England and Cuba are much larger questions now than Lecompton frauds and Topeka constitutions; but the press of the Mississippi Valley seems slightly oblivious of this fact.'

OUR PLACE—OUR COUNTRY.

Nemaha City, a small but beautifully situated, orderly-laid off, and tastefully reared town, upon the gently descending plains of the vast valley of the Little Nemaha river, at the point where that river empties its waters into the Missouri river, and at the mouth of this great and luxuriant valley, where its picturesque grandeur is unfolded to the mariner and, the way-faring-man, upon the Missouri river—invites mechanics from the east and from the south—the necessities of its people *call* for them.

There is about to come into market thousands of acres of the prettiest land, and the richest land in the world, within sight of this little town, which holds out an invitation to the farmer which the eye of the enterprising and industrious can never disregard. There is no point on the Missouri river, where a better quality or more abundant quantity of timber can be found than here, within two to five miles from the fertile lands referred to.

But—while we are writing, one of our very respectable citizens hands us the following communication, which, being practically true, we substitute for what we intended to say.

For the Journal.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—As there are thousands of enterprising men, of all classes, and representing every branch of business, now turning their attention to the 'Great West,' with a view of seeking there a future home, and knowing by experience that any reliable information from those who have preceded them will be acceptable, I offer the following hints for what they are worth.

Do not come west without having some definite object in view. The practice of coming here to 'look around' and watch for something to 'turn up' is absolute nonsense. No man should think of coming west, until he knows what he is coming for. If you are a mechanic, and have really got the 'western fever,' peck your tools at once, and take the first train, never stopping to conjure up a state of imaginary destitution consequent upon your failure to obtain employment. No matter what your business is, there is a place somewhere that wants you, and you can find that place with ease if you choose. If you belong to any of the common mechanical branches you cannot go amiss.

Do not come west—as many come—with the expectation of finding a paradise. Thousands of eastern men have come here with such extravagant ideas, that, after 'looking around' and finding nothing to meet their expectations, they have turned back disheartened; whereas, had they been more moderate in their hopes they would have found pleasant homes.

You need not attempt to form an opinion of the west from the reports of others, for it will do you no good. The west must be *seen* before it can be properly appreciated. The native of New England is wont to picture the scenery of his own home with that of his western brother, but there is hardly a feature that will bear comparison. He has heard of the extensive prairies, and fancies an extended plain as naked and level as the ocean itself. He has heard of the mighty rivers, and compares them with those with which he is acquainted, and imagines them as ebbing and flowing in unison with the ocean. If a farmer, he probably prides himself upon his skill and industry, and plans a glorious future in the west; but if, as is too often the case, he leaves his industry behind, be too, will find his hopes blasted.

Do not come west hoping to grow rich in idleness, for this is the rock upon which many have made shipwreck. The object in coming west, is, generally, to better ones condition and while it is true, that less labor is necessary to obtain a living than in the east, it is equally true, that industry is always rewarded, and he who labors as industriously here as he did in the east, may be certain of securing a competence.

Come west, then, with some fixed purpose, and stick to it. If you desire a farm, you cannot fail to find one to suit you, and that, too, without spending a good one in 'looking around.' Do not, however, be too hasty in making a selection, for on this depends your success, and perhaps, life itself. Avoid all malarious districts, and test the quality of the water, soil, &c. Come west with moderate expectations, and firmly resolved, that if it is not absolutely inferior to your eastern home, you will stay. Do not get discouraged at first, simply because you are disappointed—for disappointed you will be, and that agreeably if you take my advice—but keep a stout heart, and all will soon go right. Bring every member of your family at once, and thus save the trouble and anxiety of needless separation. Bring your tools and all the clothing you can find trunks to pack it in, and thus save fifty per cent. on your first years supply. *Come with a determination to go to work*, and instead of waiting for something to 'turn up,' go to work and 'turn up' the bespiece of soil you can get hold of, and I will insure your success. Come west. J. T. W.

Nemaha City, Feb 28, '58.

A WESTERN HOMESTEAD.

We extract from the N. Y. Tribune of the 13 ult, and adopt, as our desire, this suggestion: "If any bill providing Free Lands for the landless can be carried through the Senate, we shall probably know it by the end of next week; for if the subject should receive the go-by now, it will be hardly possible to get it up at a later and more hurried stage of the Session. If either of the bills now before the Senate, or one substantially like them, shall pass that body, we shall look with confidence for its success in the House. Let the friends of the principle in that body beware of amendments, even such as would improve themeasure, but put it through as it come from the Senate, and not take the risk of its return to that branch. And, should no land bill pass the Senate this month, we suggest the policy of taking up Mr. Grow's bill in the House and passing it as speedily as possible. That bill simply gives actual settlement fifteen years' start of speculators in selecting from any lands which may hereafter be surveyed and brought into market, leaving all lands to be paid for when entered, as at present. Had this bill passed twenty years ago, it would have saved at least One Hundred Millions of Dollars to the settlers on our Public Lands without abstracting one dollar from the Treasury. It would have made the difference between comfort, education and thrift on the one hand, and privation, ignorance and unthrift on the other, to some millions of our countrymen. We entreat those Members from Old States who realize how blighting is the curse of land speculation yet who will not vote to make the Public Land free, to give a harty support to Mr. Grow's bill. It will do the New States immense good without even seeming to cost the Old States a farthing.

C. E. L. HOLMES:

See his advertisement in this weeks issue, for bands. We have a few *loafers* in this town—very *few*, however; and tho' we could advise them to accept Mr. Holmes' proposition, we would not; for, if they are too lazy to work in the day-time, they could not in their slothfulness, keep awake at night.

"I CAN'T TOUCH A NIGGER."

Under this head a cotemporary pertinently says: "One of the most striking illustrations of the utter hollowness of the Black Republican sympathizers with the negro race, that has ever fallen under our observation, occurred very recently in this city. A professional gentleman was called upon to perform a slight surgical operation upon a darkey; be said, 'I am a thorough-going Abolitionist, but I can't touch a nigger.'"

So, also, when the poor slave Simms, about whom half New England and the whole of "British philanthropy" sent into fits and convulsions, got back to Boston, be wandered up and down the streets, starving and penniless, seeking work and finding none among the righteous riflemen of that vicinity, because even they could not "touch a nigger," except through the medium of Bleeding Kansas, patent firearms and red petticoats. And that game is still kept up.

The worst slave-driver that ever disgraced the South would not be guilty of such hypocritical inhumanity. It is not even paying decent respect to the universal Christian maxim, that "The merciful man is merciful to his beast." And yet we have religious and political organisations claiming a monopoly of "all the decency" in the country and the civilised world, based upon the worst features of these detestable pretensions, and seeking to rule or ruin the country accordingly; because Christian heroes, who worship sambo in public, "can't touch a negro," and won't be honest toward their own race or nation. What sneaking and abominable imposters!—*N. Y. News*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1858.

SENATE.—Mr. Pugh advocated Mr. Douglas' motion to postpone the Army bill, but voted against the postponement after making an explanation.

Mr. Mason said that when Mr. Douglas' resolution was called up, if it was not previously tabled, it would lead to a very long debate, and if adopted, its effect would be to transfer to the halls of Congress the excitement now existing in Kansas; he would, therefore, when it comes up, move to lay it on the table as a test question, on the ground that it is not a proper subject for the consideration of the Senate.

Mr. Foot spoke at some length, closing with the remark that in the absence of internal discord and in the presence of pending national bankruptcy, he thought it would best subserve the interests of the country to vote against it in all its parts.

Mr. Hamlin opposed the bill. He would not vote a dollar to send troops to Kansas or Utah, and would never sanction by his vote an Executive war.

A joint resolution introduced in the Senate to-day from the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing the President to use the naval forces if necessary, in the event of the refusal of Paraguay to give satisfaction for the attack on the steamer Water Witch, &c. There is some talk of sending a special minister to make the demand.

The 'Herald' correspondence says:

Mr. Speaker Orr will not be prepared to announce the names of the Committee of 15 as called for by the resolution of Mr. Harris until to-morrow. The majority will be men not opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. It is pretty certain that the Lecompton Constitution will pass. I am informed on the very best authority that quite a number who voted for the reference to the special Committee will vote for its admission on its final passage.

Official information has been received beyond a doubt that the Free State Legislature and Free State officers have been elected in Kansas.

It is understood the Senate will take up immediately the Kansas business and pass the bill for the admission of that State, probably at the same time with Minnesota.

'Times' correspondent:

Clay says he only expects to make one more speech in the Senate, as disunion is at hand. The plan is, on the rejection of Kansas, for the delegates of S. C., Ala., Ga., and Miss., to vacate their seats and go home. It is supposed that these States will at once call conventions for the disunion of the Union, and it is hoped that Texas, La., and N. C., will follow suit. No cool headed man here, of either section, gives any importance to the specific arrangements looking to a disunion of the confederacy.

Washington, Feb. 10th.

The Senate's committee on Foreign Relations will shortly report in favor of extending National courtesies to the agent of the Turkish Government, and affording him every facility to consumate his visit to this country.

There was a spirited scene in the Senate to-day between Messrs. Douglas, Davis and Mason.

Mr. Douglas was proceeding to give the reasons why his resolution should take precedence of the Army hill, and was frequently interrupted by Messrs. Davis and Mason, who objected to his going into the merits of the question.

Mr. Douglas finally turned upon Mr. Davis with considerable force. He claimed nothing more he said than the same privilege and courtesy that bad always been granted to other Senators on similar occasions.

Mr. Davis replied that it was never the custom to allow Senators on a motion to postpone special business to discuss the merits of a question not before the Senate. He objected in *toto* to Mr. Douglas' course.

Mr. Douglas rejoined with some acrimony, when Mr. Mason interfered, stating if the gentleman persisted he should claim the privilege of replying. Mr. Douglas then gave way by calling the yeas and nays on his own motion.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 4, '58.

The Kansas resolutions denouncing the Lecompton Constitution passed the House this morning by a vote of 31 to 17. The negative votes were all Democrats.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 4, '58.

The General Assembly have passed a resolution instructing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. The vote was nearly unanimous.

New Orleans, Feb. 4, '58.

The Grand Jury of this city yesterday found true bills of indictment against against Gen. William Walker, Col. Frank Anderson and others for violation of the neutrality laws.—They were held to appear on the 4th Monday in April for trial.

New Orleans, Feb. 8, '58.

The schooner Harkness has arrived from Tampico 28th ult. The Government of that State support the Tacubaya plan, while Generals Parodi and Garza oppose it. It was reported that a large force was gathering in the vicinity, with the intention of attacking the city should the Government persist in sustaining Comonfort. A number of tumults have taken place in the State of Tamaulipas, without, however, serious results.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9, '58.

A letter of nearly four columns from Gov. Wise, in response to an invitation to attend the Anti-Lecompton meeting held here last evening.—Gov. Wise says that a careful review of the President's Message constrains him to differ with the President of his choice. He protests against the mode in which the Lecompton Constitution was pretended to be submitted, as anti-republican and oppressive, and as offensive to the self respect and moral sense of a free people.

He admits that the conduct of the Topekaites was violent and unlawful, and that their opponents acted under lawful authority up to the submission of the Constitution to the people.—But that has nothing to do with the issue, is the Constitution the act and deed of the people, and is the schedule republican? The wrong of the Topekaites will not justify the wrong of the Lecompton Constitution nor cure the defects of the Lecompton Schedule, which though providing for its ratification or rejection, was submitted for its approval alone, without allowing a vote for its rejection.

He concludes that there was obviously a sinister and anti-republican purpose in thus giving an unfair election as to part of the Constitution with no election as to the whole. He denies the assertion of the President, that no people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. The people were not allowed a fair election at all. A fair election could not be held under the Schedule as appears from its face.

He combats the President's idea that the admission of Kansas would speedily end the agitation in Congress, and legalize it in Kansas. He declares that it never can be local. Again 'tis all essential that the settlement shall be just, right and equal, and if not so, it is sure to be mischievous. That party sustaining power without right, and doing wrong that good may come. The ulterior effect of adopting the Lecompton constitution will be worse than referring back the question for territorial decision. It will arraign the Democracy and the South for demanding more than is right; it will return the chalice to our own lips.—When the Kansas question again and again arises in our boundless domains of unsettled territories, it will drive away thousands of honest Democrats to raise the Black "Republican" flag over the Capitol in the next struggle for power, and then raise the last dread issue of disunion.

He concludes by addressing the Committee as the friends of Mr. Buchanan and the Administration, who have his best wishes and warmest friendship, and whom he would save both from danger and defeat. He trusts in their pure and patriotic motives but he regards much more the Democracy of the South and the Union, and professes anxiety for their fate.—For himself, he fears nothing, firmly standing on the right in spite of friends and foes.

Baltimore, Feb. 9, '58.

Bishop Waugh of the Methodist Episcopal church died in this city this morning.

St. Louis, Feb. 9, '58.

The Leavenworth correspondent of the 'Democrat' says, that a bill providing for a Constitution had passed the Kansas Legislature.

Lawrence letters in the Leavenworth papers contain the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners to investigate the election frauds. McLean, the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's Office, testified to having sent the returns of both elections to Platte City, at Calhoun's request; that he had not seen them since, and that the Delaware Crossing returns bad never been received at Lecompton.

This was doubted, and Sheriff Walker was dispatched to Lecompton to search Calhoun's office, and found buried in the ground, under a wood pile, the identical return which McLean swore to having sent to Platte City.

Gov. Denver, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate examined him, and he swore that they were the same returns that Calhoun counted on the 14th ult., that the Delaware Crossing returns were among them, footing up 349 votes.

Previous to this Diffondorf had testified to having given the Delaware Crossing return to Calhoun at Weston, subsequent to the count at Lecompton. It was said that evidence would be produced of his preventing Calhoun from having the returns when he counted the other votes.

Writs had been issued for McLean and Sherwood, who had fled to escape arrest.

Portland, Feb. 10, '58.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The marriage of Prince Frederick William, of Prussia, was celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace, on the 20th day of January, according to the programme.

The day was generally observed as a holiday. Immense crowds cheered the royal party in the most enthusiastic manner. After the conclusion of the ceremony the bride gave vent to her feelings and flung herself upon her mother's bosom, at which a scene took place in which great emotion was evinced by all concerned.

After the marriage the young couple started for Windsor. On arriving at that place they were drawn in a carriage to the Castle by the Eaton boys, amid enthusiastic cheering.

Operations were resumed on the Leviathan on the 23d and 25th ult., and the ship was moved forward about nine feet each day.

During the proceedings an iron handle sprung from its position, throwing all engaged upon it in various directions, severely injuring several of them.

It was rumored that Admiral Lord Lyons would succeed Lord Stratford de Redcleffe as Embassador to Constantinople, and that Vice Admiral Fanshawe would succeed to the command of the fleet in the Medeterranean station.

FRANCE.—Congratulatory addresses continued to flow in upon Napolion; one from the army was very enthusiastic.

The congratulatory address of the army of Paris to the Emperor says:—"Even had the odious attempt succeeded, it would not have otherthrown the empire. We should have cried, 'The Emperor Napoleon is dead. Long live the Emperor Napoleon the fourth!' Strong in the Constitution and laws, we should at once have proclaimed the Prince Imperial. Henceforth the Napoleons must reign over France.—It is our prayer, and it will be that of our children."

INDIA.—The further details of the Indian news contains some matters of interest. Sir James Outram remained at Alumbagh with 4,000 men. It was said that the rebels were threatening to attack his position. Sir Colin Campbell was going to Futtyghur.—The insurgents at Kotah in great force are said to have dethroned the Rajah.

The Calcutta mail brings dates from that capital to the 24th ult., the day before Christmas, while from Bombay we have tidings almost coming down to the end of the year, and yet from neither source is anything new related concerning the progress of the campaign in Oude. On this quarter, and the operations of the Commander-in-Chief, attention is now concentrated; but for more than three weeks past, and in spite of the arrival of two mails from India, we are left wholly destitute of intelligence upon that all-important subject. The latest dispatch was received at Calcutta, under date of December 10, in which Sir Colin Campbell announced the complete success of Gen. Hope Grant in his attack upon the relics of the Gwalior Contingent, while attempting to escape across the Ganges. Since then not a word has been heard from the scene of active warfare, either by Calcutta or through Bombay or Kurrachee.—The inference to be drawn from this stoppage of advices is, that the districts lying south of the Ganges, through which communications must pass in an easterly direction to Calcutta, or westerly towards Bombay, are still overrun by the mutineers. It is, indeed, stated as a satisfactory result of recent operations, that the postal correspondence across the peninsula, between Calcutta and Bombay, had just been re-established when the last mails were dispatched.

All news from the centre of interest being thus cut off, the intelligence now communicated relates only to transactions of comparatively minor importance. One satisfactory event reported is the dispersion of a body of rebels who seem lately to have hovered uncertainly about the districts of Gwalior and Rohilcand, plundering the villages as they went, and causing some alarm by their rapid movements and sudden appearance at one moment in the neighborhood of Agra, then threatening Neemuch or Saugor.—This band, we now learn, were pursued by a small flying column, dispatched from Delhi under Col. Seaton, who attacked and defeated them on December 15 at Gungern, when he took many guns and killed 150 men; and three days later, on the 18th ult., followed up his success by a second engagement, in which the enemy were assailed in an intrenched position near Futtehghur, 600 killed, including many chiefs, their camp and artillery captured, and the fugetives pursued for several miles. The British loss in both encounters is stated to have been insignificant, only four officers being killed, and the affair altogether being very creditably managed. The Indian revolt will probably degenerate in many districts into these minor encounters with detached, or rather unattached, bodies of the enemy.—Success in such affairs cannot be considered as very decisive if measured by the numbers engaged or the immediate results of the victory. Yet it is to a succession of these small battles and triumps that we must chiefly look for the ultimate re-establishment of the British role in Bengal.—*London Chron.* Jan. 23.

Advices to the 29th, state that the Furnbahad rebels had been completely defeated and dispersed, after two engagements. Their guns were all captured. Communication by post between Bombay and Calcutta had been re-established.

CHINA.—By the same arrival: The French Admiral had proclaimed the blockade of Canton River, on the part of France. Lord Elgin's ultimatum had been sent in, ten days were allowed the Chinese to accept it.

FLIGHT OF COMONFORT.

Since the war with the United States the Mexican Republic has tried three experiments in the way of government. The first was that of Herrera and Arista, which lasted from the peace in 1848, to Jan. 6, 1853, when Arista, an honest man, a sincere patriot and wise statesman, at last yielded to the fatal power of circumstances and the greedy factions that surrounded him, and went into exile, where he died. Next came the experiment of despotism under Santa Anna, a charlatan and a braggart, if there ever was one, who clothed himself in

regal state and titles till he and they ware suppressed by the sturdy old mountaineer, Alvarez. On August 9, 1855, Santa Anna, for the third or fourth time, abdicated and fled the country, which he had not known how to govern. Finally, we have seen the moderate Democratic Administration of Comonfort, who was put into power on Dec. 10, 1855, and has in turn been compelled to abandon the impracticable task and seek safety in a foreign country. The telegraph informs us that, with his friend Garcia Conde, he arrived at New Orleans last evening.

This result has long been probable. It is, whether Comonfort has borne himself well in the final struggle; but the forces combined against him were too powerful and active to allow him much room for hope. There was the natural restlessness of a decaying State, in which the people are ready to believe that any change will be for the better; there was the ambition of a score of rival generals, whose advancement required a revolution; and, above all, there was the enormous power of the Church, which the President had defied, and at whose political preponderance he had struck an unpardonable blow in the secularization of the Church lands. To this power and its purposes all other causes became subservient. In order to resist it Comonfort made himself Dictator, but in vain. After an ardent struggle, lasting now for some four months, the latter half of which has been marked by actual civil war, he has at last met the fate of Mexican rulers, and is a fugitive.

The triumphant clerical party have set up in his stead, for the present at least, A. Consejo de Notables, a new man. Indeed, it is hardly possible for any man, except he has a miracle of force and genius, to govern Mexico for any length of time. With a half savage and ignorant people, an exhausted treasury, difficult foreign complications, pressing debts, and an army of hungry and unscrupulous generals, no Government can long endure. But whatever the future may have in store for Mexico, and whatever errors Comonfort may have committed, he will forever have the glory of accomplishing, what none of his predecessors dared attempt, the transfer of more than a fifth of the whole territory of Mexico, and that its best tilled and most populous portion, from the feudal tenure of the Church to the possession of private owners and cultivators. For this act his countrymen will hereafter remember him with gratitude, though for the moment they may regard him with a very different feeling.

PRICE CURRANT.

NEMAHA CITY, Mar. 5th, '58.

Wheat, 75; Corn, 30@40; Oats, 60 ℔ bushel; Flour, $450@525 ℔ sack; Corn Meal, 65@75; Fresh Beef, 3@8 ℔ ℔; Pork 6 ℔ ℔; Butter, 30, ℔ ℔; Eggs 25 ℔ doz.; Salt, 3@3,50, ℔ sack; Coffee, 18⅔, ℔ ℔; Sugar, 14@16⅔; Molasses, 90@1,25, ℔ gal.; Rice, 10 ℔ ℔; Tea, 80@1,25 ℔ ℔; Hides 3@7, ℔ ℔; Crakers, 15 ℔ ℔; Nails, 6@10

DAY AND NIGHT.

WANTED,
THREE OR FOUR MEN,
TO WORK AT NIGHT at the
Perpetual-motion MILLS, East Nemaha.

NOW is the time to send in your orders for your spring stock of Lumber. All bills filled to satisfaction or no charge made.

C. E. L. HOLMES.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE LOT OF

DRIED FRUIT AND BACON,

FOR SALE BY
McALLISTER &Co.
NEMAHA CITY, Feb. 25, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to J. R. DAVIS & CO., are hereby notified to come forward and Settle Immediately, as longer indulgence will not be given.

NEMAHA VALLEY JOURNAL

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, (12 lines or less,) 1 insertion,	$1,00
Each additional insertion,	0,50
One square, one month,	2,50
" " three months,	4,00
" " six months,	6,00
" " one year,	10,00
Business Cards of six lines or less 1 year,	5,00
One column, one year,	80,00
One-half column, one year,	35,00
" fourth " " "	18,00
" eighth " " "	10,00
" Column, six months,	35,00
" half column, six months,	20,00
" fourth " " "	10,00
" eighth " " "	8,00
" Column, three months,	20,00
" half column, three months,	13,00
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" eighth " " "	5,00
Announcing candidates for office (in adv.)	5,00

Cash in advance will be required for all advertisements except where actual responsibility is known.

Ten per cent for each change be added to the above rates.

Standing Business Cards of five lines or less for one year $5,00.

No advertisements will be considered by the year, unless specified on the manuscript, or previously agreed upon between the parties.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specified number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements from strangers or transient persons, to be paid in advance.

The privilege of yearly advertisers will be confined rigidly to their own business, and all advertisements not pertaining thereto, to be paid for extra.

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing their advertisements quarterly.

All leaded advertisements charged double the above rates.

Advertisements on the inside exclusively will be charged extra.

F. E. TITUS,
Carpenter, Builder,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHER
Nemaha City, N. T.

JOSIAH COOPER,
ARCHITECT AND BUILDER
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

ROBERT M. HUNTER,
Grocery and Provision Store.
Kansas Avenue,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

Fresh Cove Oysters, of best quality, kept constantly on hand.

Wines and Liquors of superior quality, for sale wholesale and retail.

Our Grocery establishment is very large and well assorted, comprising almost every article that can be enquired for. n1

STEAM SAW MILL,
BY C. E. L. HOLMES.
AT NEMAHA CITY LANDING, N. T

LUMBER of all kinds for boats and buildings sawed to order on short notice. Lath and lumber of all kinds and of the best quality, kept constantly on hand. Bills filled on short notice. n1

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!!
MOORE & BROWNLEE,
Are now receiving their new stock of

Dry Goods,

Consisting in part of
Cloths, Sattinetts, Cassimers, Flannels, Tweeds, Linsey, Plaids, Ladies Dress Goods, Marinoes, DeLains, DeBaiza, Silks.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS TRIMINGS,
Tailor Goods.
CLOTHING,
Wool Shirts Under and Over,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS.
GROCERIES.
QUEENSWARE, IN SETT OR SINGLE.
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
FARM IMPLEMENTS,
DOORS AND SASH,
And all the articles usually kept in a Grocery.
Provisions.
FLOUR, BACON AND MEAL constantly on hand for sale.
All of which we offer low for
CASH OR PRODUCE.
Nemaha City, Dec. 1st, 1857.
n MOORE & BROWNLEE.

Ordinance No. 2.

To Prohibit the Sale of Spirituous Liquors as a Beverage.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Nemaha*, That from and after the tenth day of January, A. D. 1858, no spirituous liquors shall be sold within the limits of said city to be used as a beverage.

Sec. 2. Any person or persons violating the provisions of this ordinance, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for the first offence.

Sec. 3. Upon a second conviction for the violation of this ordinance, the person or persons so convicted shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, and a like amount for each subsequent conviction.

Sec. 4. Any person having knowledge of the violation of Sec. 1. of this ordinance, may make complaint upon oath to the Mayor; and upon such complaint being made, the Mayor shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the person thus complained of.

Sec. 5. Any person or persons who shall neglect or refuse to pay the fines imposed by this ordinance, shall, if required, give bonds for the payment of the same, and in default thereof, the Marshall or such person as the council may direct, shall close the building in which such liquors have been sold until the fines are paid.

Sec. 6. All fines collected under the provisions of this ordinance, shall—after deducting cost—be paid over to the city Treasurer and become a part of the public fund.

Passed and approved this 28th day of December, A. D. 1857.

J. W. WELLS, Mayor,
Attest A. MELICK, Recorder, pro tem.

MORE MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW more active and enterprising young men can find immediate employment, by which they can make from 600 to 1000 dollars a year, to act as agents for several new and popular works, just published exclusively for agents, and not for sale in the book stores. We have a great number of agents employed, many of whom are making from fifteen to twenty dollars per week. Those who wish to engage in this pleasant and profitable business will, for particulars, &c., address—

C. L. DERBY & CO.,
Publishers and wholesale Booksellers,
Sandusky City, Ohio.

☞ Editors giving the above and following three insertions, and calling attention to it, and sending a copy containing it, will receive any three of the following works—

Life of Josephine, by Headly,	$1,25
Life of Lafayette, by Headly,	1,25
Life of Napoleon, by Headly,	1,25
Wild Scenes of a Hunter's Life,	1,25
Life of Mary and Martha Washington,	1,25
Odd Fallow's Amulet,	1,00

—Any person wishing any of the above books, can have them sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the above retail price.

Address C. L. DERBY, & CO.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.
NEMAHA CITY.
JOHN P. CROTHER:

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Nemaha City and the surrounding country that he has located himself in this City, where he intends to devote his whole time and attention to the Boot and Shoe business. All kinds of work done as well as can be done anywhere, and as cheap as at any other shop in the Territory. Repairing done on shortest notices.

Patronage respectfully solicited, Scrip and good eastern bills taken for pay.

North-west cor. of Nebraska Av. and 1st sts

January 8th, 1858. no8

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
For 1858.

Devoted to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely illustrated with engravings, and published monthly at One Dollar a year.

Young men about launching forth upon the activities of life, and anxious to start right, and understand their course, will find this Journal a friend and monitor, to encourage them in virtue, shield them from vice, and to prepare them for usefulness and success in life. The various occupations will be discussed in the light of Phrenology and Physiology, so that every one may know in what pursuit he would be most likely succeed.—*Publisher.*

SAMUEL BIXLER,
BRICKLAYER AND BUILDER,
ALSO,
FURNISHER OF BUILDINGS.
Kansas Av., bet. Main and Nebraska sts,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

To the Public.

I FOREWARN all persons from buying any lots or erecting any buildings in the town of "SAN FRANCISCO." Said town is laid out on my claim, which was jumped by Mrs. Ritter, and I by this notice made public my intention of contesting her right to the same, before the United States Commissioner.

v1-n1 WILLIAM ED' SLOAN.

SHULTZ & SNIDER,
CARPENTER AND JOINER.
Will Build and Furnish Materials on reasonable terms, and do Work on short notice.
NEMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA.

Hiatt House.
Cor. Nebraska Ave. and First Sts.,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

HIRAM BARNES.
BRICK MAKER,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

ELIJAH LEWARK,
Plasterer.
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

New Store!!!
IN
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

McALLISTER & CO.,
Are now receiving
A Large and well selected stock of Goods.
Consisting in part of
Dry Goods
And
GROCERIES.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND CAPS,
FURNITURE,
QUEENSWARE,
AND
Drugs and Medicines,
FLOUR, CORN MEAL,
PORK AND BACON.

And all kinds of goods suitable to the wants of the citizens of Nemaha City and the surrounding country, which they will sell
CHEAP FOR CASH,
Come and Examine our Stock.

Bear in mind that the place to buy your goods Cheap is at

McALLISTER & CO
Kansas Avenue, in the Journal Office Block.
Nemaha City, Nov. 27, 1857.

W. W. KEELING,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of this city and surrounding country. He keeps on hand for sale to physicians and others, a choice selection of
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

☞ Prescriptions attended to at all hours of the day or night.

Nov. 9th, 1857. v1-n1

STEAM SAW MILL.
BY L. P. HIATT,
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

LUMBER of all kinds; Timber for boats and buildings and Lath of best quality sawed and kept on hand, or sawed to order upon short notice. v1-n1

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL
FOR 1858.

Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health; with Engravings illustrating the Human system—a guide to health and longevity. Published monthly at One Dollar a year.

Good health is our great want. We can obtain it only by a knowledge of the Laws of Life and the causes of disease, which are clearly presented in the Water-Cure Journal. Particular directions are given for treatment of ordinary cases at home, so that all may apply it. Believing health to be the basis of all happiness, we rely on the friends of good health to place a copy of the Water Cure Journal in every family. Now is the time to subscribe.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED,

A First-Class Pictorial Family Newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts, to Entertainment, Improvement and Progress. Designed to encourage a spirit of Hope, Manliness, Self-Reliance and Activity among the people; to illustrate life in all its phases, and to indicate the mode by which we may attain the highest degree of usefulness and happiness—a paper which ought to be read by every family in the land. Published Weekly, at $2 a year or 1 for half a year.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE $2 A YEAR; FIVE COPIES FOR $5; TWENTY-FIVE COPIES FOR $20.

The New York Weekly Times is published every saturday at No 128 Nasau Streets, corner of Beckman New York City. It is printed upon a very large quarto sheet, containing eight pages of six columns each in clear type and upon good paper. It will contain all the matter of general interest in the Daily Times including News from every quarter of the world correspondence from principle points of interest, both in Europe and America, and Editorials upon all subjects of interest that may arise. Besides this, one page every week will be devoted to choice selections from the current Literature of the day, in order to make the paper more acceptable for family perusal. Every possible effort will be made, by Proprietors and Editors to make the New York Weekly Times the best weekly newspaper in the United States. Subscriptions on the terms given above, are respectfully solicited. The Postage on the Weekly Times to any part of the United States, is only 25 cents per year, paid in advance. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, is published every Tuesday and Friday, at $3 per year, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the mails and contains the principal matter of the Daily. Two Copies will be sent for $5; Five Copies for $12 50; Ten Copies for $25.

THE NEW YORK DAILY TIMES, is published at the same office, every Morning, Sundays excepted. It will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, at $6 per annum. The postage on the Daily Times to any part of the United States, is 39 cents per quarter, in advance. THE NEW YORK EVENING TIMES, is published every Evening, Sundays excepted. One edition will be issued at one, and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the Daily Times. THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies. Terms, invariably cash in Advance. Publication Office No. 138 Nassau st., corner of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLY & CO., Pubs.

NEMAHA CITY
HOTEL.
H. B. STRONG—Proprietor.
Cor. of Nebraska Ave. and 2nd Sts.
NEMAHA CITY.

A. D. KIRK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Land Agent and Notary Public,
Archer, Richardson county, N. T.

A. GYS,
Watchmaker and Goldsmith.
ROCKPORT, MO.
Watches repaired and warranted.

W. E. HARVEY. L. VAN WYCK.
Civ. En. Snr. & Dr'ftsm'n. Gen. Land Ag't.
HARVEY, VAN WYCK & CO.,
General Land Agents
NEBRASKA CITY, N. T.

Are connected with agencies in Washington City by which they are enabled to prosecute claims against the United States Government, or attend to any business before the General Land office with despatch and to the satisfaction of their customers.

One of the firm beinge practical Engineer and Surveyor (having been for many years connected with the United States Coast Surveys, and engaged on works of Internal Improvements) we are prepared to make Surveys of Towns, Farms, &c., in any part of the Territory; and having engaged the best Draftsman in the Territory, can execute Maps, Town Plats, and drawings of all kinds (mechanical, architectural, &c.,) to the perfect satisfaction of our customers. no8

BROWNVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
STOVES
AND
TINWARE.

CHRISTIAN DEUSER,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.,

Announces to the public that he has just received, per Steamer Emma, a very large and well assorted stock of Parlor and cook Stoves, of new and improved patterns, as follows:

Shanghai Elevated Oven.
COOK STOVES.
Buck's Clipper Oven.
" Improved Oven "
Charter Oak "

all of which I pledge myself to sell at as fair rates and on as accommodating terms as any other establishment in the region of country.

I have now on hand every requisite variety of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware, and am prepared to put up guttering and spouting and all other work in my line at short notice, and in a workmanlike manner, which I warrant to give satisfaction. A share of patronage is solicited. [no 8] C. DEUSER.

CITY
DRUGSTORE
Front Street,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.
J. H. MAIN & CO.,
HAVE just received the LARGEST STOCK WEST OF SAINT LOUIS,
Consisting in part of the following articles, which he proposes to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH,

Pure White Lead; French Zinc; China Zinc; Red lead; Venitian Red; Raw and burnt umbre, Spanish whiting; Chalk; Turpentine; Linseed oil; Tanners oil; Copal Varnish; Japan; White Varnish; Litherage; Paint brushes; Varnish brushes; Sash and Window tools; Wall brushes; Lettering pencils, Table points; Camel hair pencils; Blenders; Star candles; Yeast powders; Putty; Castor oil; Cod liver oil; Sweet oil; Olive oil; Glue; Patent medicines; Cough candies; Fancy candies; Castile soap; Toilet soap; Washing soap; Tooth brushes; Hair brushes; Cloth brushes; Almonds soft and hard shell; Filberts; peacins; Pea nuts; Figs; raisins; Oysters in cans; Sardines; Black and Imperial Teas.

TOBACCO—Of the best brands, chewing and smoking. Cigars finest quality and flavor.

FRUITS—Preserved fruit for pies, brandied peaches, fresh peaches in cans.

LIQUORS—Pure liquors for medical purposes, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Irish whiskey, Ginger brandy, Cordial, Port wine, Cherry wine, White wine, Malaga wine.

STATIONERY—Foolscap paper, fancy letter paper, gilt edge notes, and envelopes, plain, fancy and embossed; pens and pen-holders, inks of all kinds, inkstands, Fabers pencils, sealing wax and wafers.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY—Comprising Lyon's Katharion, Cologne, Pommade, genuine Ox Marrow, Bear grease and oils, Musk and essences of all kinds and of the finest quality.

☞ Physicians' prescriptions attended to at all hours of the day and night.

TERMS CASH EXCLUSIVELY. n1

RICHARD BROWN, ALEXANDER HALLAM,
BROWN & HALLAM,
Exchange and Real Estate
BROKERS,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

Our attention will be given to the following business:

BUYING BANK NOTES;
LOANIG MONEY ON GOOD SECURITY,
Buying and Selling
Eastern Exchange, Land Warrants,
Farms, Town Lots,
And Unimproved Lands.
Selection and Entry of Lands for settlers and others—With Land Warrants or Money.

REMITTANCES can be made to us in Drafts, or deposited with Banks or Bankers, to our order. We will enter lands with warrants or cash, pay all fees, taxes and commissions, for one third of the gross profits accruing from the sale of the lands. Investments judiciously made in Western Lands and Town Lots are now paying from fifty to five hundred per cent.

We solicit the patronage of the public, confident that our experience and knowledge in the business will enable us to give entire satisfaction. Having a large acquaintance in the Mississippi Valley, it will not be difficult to give references when required by correspondents, as regards our standing, and we will at all times carefully answer all letters of enquiry. n1

O. F. LAKE. W. H. HOOVER.
Brownville. Nemaha City.
LAKE & HOOVER,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS.
AND NOTARYS PUBLIC,
BROWNVILLE AND NEMAHA CITY,
NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

WILL promptly attend to Land Agencies, paying taxes, drawing money, buying and selling Real Estate, buying and selling on Commission. Making Collections for distant dealers, and all kind of business pertaining to their profession.

Particular attention will be given in filing declaratory statements to pre-empt—and procuring Warranty Deeds from the town authorities.

Persons owning TOWN LOTS, residing at a distance wishing to procure Warranty Deeds will do well to place the agency in our hands, (always presenting their Quit claim deeds for said lots) within the expiration of six months, as after that time all lots not deeded will be sold.

Blanks always on hand.

N. B. Letters of inquiry answered promptly. n1y

R. F. LUSHBAUGH JNO. L. CARSON
LUSHBAUGH & CARSON,
BANKERS, GENERAL LAND AGENTS.
Dealers in Coin,
Uncurrent Money, Exchange and Land Warrants, BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA CO., N. T.

Especial attention will be given to Buying and Selling Exchange on the principal cities of the United States. Gold, Silver, and uncurrent Bank Notes. A constant supply of Land Warrants on hand for sale FOR CASH, or entered on time for Pre-emptors. All Warrants sold by us guaranteed in every respect. Will file Declaratory Statements of intention to pre-empt and prepare Pre-emption papers at short notice. Money loaned upon best securities, at western rates of interest and investments made in Lands or city property for distant capitalists. Collections upon all convenient points will be promptly attended to and proceeds remitted in exchange, at current rates. Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland and France, obtained at usual rates with cost of Exchange on the East added. Deposits received on Current account and interest allowed on special deposits.

OFFICE—Main St., near U. S. Land Office

—REFERENCES—

Lind Brother & Co, Merchants, Philad'a,	Pa
McNaughton, Carson & Co. " "	"
Hiser & White, "	Baltimore Md.
Young, Carson & Bryant, " "	"
Jno. Thompson Mason Col'r of Port "	"
E. M Punderson & Co. Merchants, "	"
M. M. Yeakle & Co No. 17 Broadway	N. Y.
Wm. T. Smithson, Banker Washington,	D. C.
J. T. Stevens Esq. Att'y at Law, "	"
J. S Gallaher Late 3d Aud U. S. T "	"
Taylor & Kriegh, Bankers, Chicago,	Ill
McClelland Scruggs & Co. Merch'ts	St Louis.
Hon Thos. G. Pratt, Annapolis,	Md
Hon J. W Geary Ex-Gov Kansas,	Penn.
Hon Jos O. Carson, Mercersburg	Pa.
P B Small, Esq Pres't Dr. Bank	"
Col Geo. Sobley Att'y at Law	"
Charles Parsons & Co. Bankers Keokuk,	Iowa
H. C. Nutt & Co " Council Bluffs	"
Greene Weare & Rice " Des Moine	"
Douglass & Watson " Vinton	"
Col. Sam Hambleton Att'y at Law,	Easton Md.
Judge Thos. Perry, Cumberland,	Md.
Prof. H. Tutwilar, Havana,	Alabama.

Nov. 5, '57–n1.

FRESH ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS
AT
I. T. WHYTE & CO'S.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

WE have just received an entirely new and large assortment of Superior Goods, which we will sell at as reasonable prices as any establishment in the west, our motto being "Live and let Live"

We have now in store a great variety of the following articles which we purchased for cash and consequently can sell cheap on the same terms:

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

SADLERY, FURNITURE, READY MADE CLOTHING, Queensware and Willow ware, Farm Implements, and a fine assortment of Light Groceries, such as Spice, Peppers, Soda, Salaratus, Ginger, Allspice, etc. And a good article of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

It is a pleasure to us to show goods, and we ask you to call round and see for yourselves.

I. T. WHYTE & CO.

Nov. 5th '57 n1

Grocery and Saloon,
THOMPSON & MARSH,
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

FRESH OYSTERS Constantly on hand, and served up to suit customers. n1

Fashionable Tailor.
JACOB MAROHN,
BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA.

HAVING determined to locate in this place, respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand a large and well selected stock of cloths, tweeds, cassimers, vestings, &c., which he will make to order in good style and at reasonable rates, or sell by any quantity desired.

He also keeps constantly on hand and for sale a supply of ready made clothing of all kinds n1

BALTIMORE CLOTHING STORE.
SLIGEL & OREENBAUM,
MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK.
BROWNVILLE, N. T.

The proprietors would most respectfully inform the citizens of Brownville and the public generally that they have received and are now opening one of the largest and most complete Stocks of clothing ever brought to this market. Their assortment of

READYMADE CLOTHING

Embraces every variety of Textures and prices; as to color they have brown, blue, black, visible and invisible green, and cloths, cassimers, satinetts, cashmeretts, and jeans, all made up according to the latest fashionable cut. Their variety of vests is superb, embracing the very latest styles and patterns. In the Baltimore Clothing Store may also be found at all times a fine selection of Cravats, Stocks, Tyes, Collars white or colored, handkerchiefs, suspenders, carpet bags, etc., which we will sell as cheap as any establishment in the west. We have the finest and best assortment of

DOUBLE AND SINGLE OVERCOATS,
Ever brought to this Territory.
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Warrented to suit the most fastidious. A fine assortment of Coats—Dress, Frock and Sack.

PANTS, every style and description.
VESTS, to please large and small.
SHIRTS, both white and fancy.
Over shirts, Overalls, and Knit undershirts.
Drawers.
Buck gloves, Mitts, and Riding gloves, etc.

—WE would but ask the public to call, examine and judge for themselves whether the clothing at the Baltimore Clothing Emporium is not of better made material, cut with better taste, better trimmed, and twenty-five per cent cheaper than they have ever bought elsewhere.

SIEGLE & OREENBAUM.

Nov. 5th 1857. n1

JOHN P. TYSON. W. W. HACKNEY.
TYSON & HACKNEY,
GENERAL LAND AGENTS.
BROWNVILLE, NEMAHA CO., N. T.

Land Warrants bought and sold. Land entered on time. Claims and town lots bought and sold. Loan Money, make investments and locate Warrants on time for distant dealers

PRE-EMPTION PAPERS PREPARED.

OFFICE—Next door to U. S. Land Office.

—REFERENCES—

Geo. H. Nixon, Reg. L. O. Brownville N. T.
C. B. Smith Receiver " "
Smock & Williams, Lexington, Mo.
L. R. Tuttle, Omaha City, N. T.
B. R. Pegram & Co. Bkrs Council Bluffs Iowa.
Hon. G. W Seafield, Warren Pa.
R. L. McGhee & Co. St. Louis Mo.
Tootle & Fairleigh, St. Joseph, Mo.
n1

Brownville Bakery.
AND CONFECTIONARY.
EVAN WORTHING,

BEGS leave to announce to the public that he has erected a bakery and Confectionary establishment in the city of Brownville, N. T, and will keep constantly on hand, and is prepared to bake to order Bread, Crackers and Cakes, of every manner, style, description and quality. He has had much experience in baking and consequently feels quite confident he will be able to give satisfaction. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited.

n1 EVAN WORTHING.

HUDSON GEORGE,
(Deputy County Surveyor)
SURVEYOR AND LAND AGENT,
MAIN STREET, BROWNVILLE, N. T.

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to the selection and location of Government Lands in the Nemaha Land District. Surveying town sites, subdividing Lands, Drafting City Plats, and all other business of a general Surveyor. Will buy and sell Land Warrants, pay Taxes, investigate titles, File Declaratory Statements of intention to pre-empt, and make out pre-emption papers at short notice, and always on hand to look out claims for actual settlers. Investments made for distant dealers. Letters of inquiry answered promptly.

REFER TO

Daniel Beckel, Banker,	Dayton, Ohio
John Mills, Cash. Dayton Bk.	" "
P. P. Lowe,	" "
Gunkle & Strong	" "
Wood & Nead,	" "
Moses Smith,	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Ryall & Charles, Land Agts	Sioux City Iowa
G. H Nixon Land Register,	Brownville N. T.
Lushbaugh & Carson Bankers	" "
R. W. Furnas, Editor Advertiser,	" "

n1

Wholesale Liquor Store.
WOOD & WOLFSON,
Importers and Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES
AND
LIQUORS.
TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.
Second street, one door above Beattie's banking House,
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

THE subscribers have just opened in St. Joseph, one of the largest and most varied assortments of Wines and Liquors ever offered in this market, and which they offer to Country Merchants

TEN PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than any other house in north-west Missouri. Mr. Wolfson has been engaged in the business for a number of years in St. Louis and New Orleans, and flatters himself that he can make it an object to those wishing to purchase to call and see him.

Country Merchants are earnestly solicited to call and examine our stock and prices.

n2-tf WOOD & WOLFSON.

ST. JOSEPH ADVERTISEMENTS

JAMES CARGILL. GEO. W. CARGILL.
J. & G. W. CARGILL,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
AND
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.
Steamboat Landing, St. Joseph, Mo.

Consignments of Goods and produce respectfully solicited, and all business entrusted to us will be promptly and carefully attended to at the lowest rates.

REFERENCES:

Taylor & Shepherd,	St. Louis.
R L McGhee & Co.,	"
Livermore, Cooley & Co,	"
n1 Merchants Generally,	St. Joseph.

J. A. INSLEE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
WINES, ALE, PORTER, CIGARS, &C.
SAINT JOSEPH, MO.

I take this opportunity to inform my old customers, and all other Dealers, (Wholesale and Retail) in Kansas, Nebraska, Northern Missouri and Western Iowa, that I have just opened my NEW AND EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT, I have an arrangement with an importer, whereby I can at all times be supplied with Pure Liquors, in bond, from the Custom House, which will enable me to supply all orders they may favor me with, to any extent with the choicest and purest articles of

OTARD, CASTILLON, COGNAC AND SEIGNETTE Brandies; Holland Gin, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Cherry, Peach and Ginger Brandies; Old Monongahela and Bourbon Whisky; Madeira, Sherry, Claret, Port and Malaga Wines, Best Brands of Sparkling Champagne and Catawba Do; Scheidam Schnapps, Bitters, Ale, Porter, Vinegar, &c. Also, a large supply of Cigars—all grades—at Importers' prices.

MY RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT

Is replete with all all the latest and best improvements in this branch of the business, and with as much capacity as any establishment west of St. Louis, enabling me to supply dealers to any extent with as good an article of Double Rectified Copper Distilled Whisky. And at less prices than from St Louis or elsewhere.

J A. INSLEE,
6mo–v1–n1 Saint Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE.
The Oldest Mercantile Stand
AT NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

THE stand occupied by the undersigned is now offered for sale on easy terms. Being the first established here, we have built up a large trade from the back country. Nemaha City being the most accessible point on the river, and extending further back into the country will always be a good point for trade. To any one wishing to engage in this business we can offer great inducement. Being the best known here a large Commission Business can be connected with it. We will, also, sell or rent our well known business stand, dwelling house, and ten lots in Nemaha City.

TERMS.—One half cash the ballance in six months.

MOORE & BROWNLEE.
Nemaha City, Feb 12, 1858. no13

"EXCELSIOR MILL."

G. A. THOMAS. J. N. SHANDY. J. W. T. MCRAY
THOMAS, SHANDY & CO.'S
NEW AND SPLENDID DOUBLE CIRCULAR
STEAM SAW MILL,
Atchison County, Mo.
(Opposite Nemaha City, N. T.)

Is now completed and in full operation, and the proprietors are ready to fill all orders for Lumber, of any quality or dimensions, in the shortest possible time. They constantly keep on hand a large and general assortment of Lumber, which they will sell at prices that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. n11

J. L. SHARP,
Blacksmith and Plowmaker.
Cor of Nebraska and Kansas Ave.
NEMAHA CITY, N. T.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.
Van Lear & Brittain,
Removed to No 14, 2nd street
ST. JOSEPH, MO.
A few doors North of Market Square.
Look for the large Mortar on top of the house.

HAVING moved to our new house, which we have fitted up to do an extensive Drug trade, are prepared to furnish the public with all articles in our line on as good terms and of as reliable quality as any house in the Union.—Our stock has been selected with much care by Mr. VanLear, in the New York, Boston and Philadelphia markets, and we now have on hand the largest and most complete stock in the State, outside of St. Louis. We would name as part of our stock, 500 ounces Quinine, 25 oz. Morphine, 100 oz sulpher, Chinchona, 100 oz Chinoidine, 100 lbs Calomel, 100 lbs Blue Mass, 150 lbs Rhubarb, 1 case Opium, 5 cases, 240 lbs Extract liquors, 400 lbs Cream Tartar, 280 lbs Tartaric acid, 50 packages 5000 lbs Lee's pure super carbonate of Soda, 400 kegs pure Lead, 75 kegs French Zinck, 1000 lbs Paint assorted colors ground in oil in 1-2 to 50 lb kegs, 300 lbs chrome green, 300 chrome yellow, 400 lbs Paris green, 200 do Prussian blue, 10 bbls Venetian red, 5 do French ocre, 5 do chemical or fire proof paint, 5 do black lead,

25 bbls whiting,	5 bbls lard oil,
2 do caster oil,	5 do spirit gass,
25 do linseed oil,	4 do coal oil,
5 do white oil,	10 do turpentine.
500 do sa logwood	2 do fish oil,
2 do sweet oil,	10 do Alcohol.

20 bbls fig vinegar, one gallon of this vinegar is equal to three of the commercial vinegar, 10 do varnish of all grades and qualities

LIQUORS.

Such as wines, brandies, holland gin, whisky, cates be—dry and sparkling—and brown stout all of which have been selected with great care for medical use, and understood by all persons ordering them of us.

180,000 Cigars of various brands and grades
25 boxes of the finest brand Va tobacco
A large and well selected stock of fancy goods
250 reams of paper, letter, cap, commercial note gilt edge
Blank books of all grades, sizes, and qualities a very large stock
Inks of Arnold's, Butler's, Maynard Y. Noye's, and our own make, for school purposes
Glass and glassware of all sizes kinds and qualities,
100 cases 400 doz concentrated Lye.

Our stock of Patent Medicines is very large and our arraingments are such as to enable us to sell all patent medicines at the Proprietor's prices. We have now in store $200 worth of Jaynes Family Medicines,

$1800 worth of Ayers' Family medicines,

200	do	Louden & Co's fam med.	
400	do	Round's	do
300	do	Gratenberg	do
250	do	Fitches	do
300	do	Rodger's Liverwort and Tar	
500	do	Smith's Electric Oil	
250	do	Nerve and bone Linement	
500	do	Perry Davis pain killar	
250	do	Swaims panacea	
500		Bragg's Linament	
200	do	Bull's Sarsaparille	
200	do	Radway's Ready Relief	
200	do	Guysotts y'llow dock and sar.	
200	do	Osgood's chologgue	
200	do	Smith's Tonic	
160	do	Mrs Allan's world hair restor.	
100	do	Brown's Jamaica ginger.	

With all other Patent Medicines usually called for.

Our stock being purchased of manufacturers and importers direct, saves our customers half way profit

Country Merchants and Physicians will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing. VAN LEAR & BRITTAIN.

CULVER HYATT. P. L. M'LAUGHLIN
CULVER HYATT & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
Importers and dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Wines,
LIQUORS, TEAS AND CIGARS.
Second street, between Francis and Felix.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.

HAVE in store and to arrive the largest and most varied assortment of Groceries, ever offered in this market, which they design to sell at the lowest market rates. We would say to country merchants, that our facilities are such, that we can and will sell at St. Louis rates, For Cash.

Our stock consists in part of

850 sks rio coffee;	1000 bundles wrapping paper;
300 packets java do;	210 bales do twine;
100 bgs laguira do;	78 bundles bar lead;
500 hhds N O sugar;	700 doz can oysters;
100 bbls powdered and crushed sugar;	500,000 G D caps;
1500 kegs assort. nails;	100 cases sardines;
350 bbls and ½ bbls molasses;	176 doz paint'd buck't;
	78 doz well buckets;
500 bxs palm soap,	75 bgs allspice;
200 bxs family soap;	86 bgs black pepper;
300 bxs cheese;	100 bbls vinegar;
350 bxs tallow candles;	200 bbls as'ed nuts;
10,000 sks dairy salt,	200,000 boxes assorted cigars;
1000 p'k teas assorted;	
400 bxs tobacco;	300 pkgs meckeral;
2750 bags G S salt;	100 doz tubs;
350 bxs em. tobacco;	300 cedar churns;
500 bxs as'ed candy;	100 doz wash boards;
93 bxs starch;	300 doz yeast powders;
326 kegs S C soda;	28 bxs as'ed pickles;
85 bxs catsup;	86 doz pepper sauce;
500 bxs scotch herring;	125 bbls cream tarter;
210 bxs salaratus;	65 bxs citron;
15 cases indigo;	50 casks fresh rice;

Wines and Liquors.

500 bbls rec'ed whisky;	100 kgs cgnisc brandy;
200 do rye whiskey;	55 bbls peach do;
200 do bourbon do	20 bbls holland gin;
20 do rum;	50 kegs port wine;
100 do malaga wine;	50 do maderia wine;
50 ½ bbls do. do	100 bask'ts champagne
100 boxes assorted bitters.	

Sundries.

Hermetically sealed fruits, maccaroni, vermicella, pacific sago, pearl barley, grass rope, nails, bed cords, window sash, tar rosin, alcohol, turpentine, demijons, cheese, figs, raisins, mustard, oranges, lemons, brooms, peserves, jellys, jams, clothes pins, brushes, tacks assorted extracts, prunes, chocolate, madder, mace, alum, cotton yarn, nutmegs, matches, brandy cherries, pie fruits, &c., kept constantly on hand, bacon, flour and all kinds of provisions, and every article usually kept in a Grocery store. All of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. [n2–tf] C. HYATT & CO.

A. J. POPPLETON. WM. N. BYERS,
POPPLETON & BYERS,
Attorneys at Law,
AND GENERAL LAND AGENTS.
OMAHA, N. T.

Land Warrants Bought and Sold
LAND ENTERED ON TIME.

SPECIAL attention given to the selection and entry of Lands for Settlers, and all others desiring choice locations.

Land Claims, Town Lots and all kinds of Real Estate, bought and sold and investments made for distant Dealers.

WHITE BRANDY,

FOR preserving peaches and other fruit, for sale by, [n3] J.A. INSLEE

MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED

GARGLING OIL for MAN & BEAST

Has been before the public more than 20 years, and is deservedly popular in the cure of

Spavins, Sweeney, Ringbone, Windgalls, Pole Evil, Callous, Cracked Heels Gall of all kinds, Fresh Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, Fistula, Sitfast, Sand Cracks, Strains, Lameness, Foundered Feet, Scratches or Grease, Mange, Foot Rot in Sheep, Garget in Cows, Rheumatism, Bites of Animals, External Poisons, Painful Nervous Affections, Frost Bites, Boils, Corns, Whitlows, Burns and Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Cramps, Contractions of the Muscles, Swellings, Weakness of the Joints, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles, &c.

☞ Pamphlets gratuitously furnished by agents with Testimonials of its utility.

All orders addressed to the Proprietors, M. H. Tucker & Co., Lockport, N. Y.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Merchants generally, through the United States, British Possessions, and other Countries. And by

McALLISTER & CO.

POMEROY & LOCKWOOD,

Wholesale and retail

Dealers in

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

In connection with the above card, we desire to call attention to the following facts:

1st. We are practical hatters, with several years experience in manufacturing

HATS, & CAPS,

of every description. This enables us to buy safe and judiciously.

2nd. Our stock is purchased by one of the firm, from the largest manufacturers in the United States on as good terms as any house in the State. This enables us to offer you goods with but one profit from factory prices.

3rd. Our house has been in successful operation in this city for the last eight years, all of which time has been spent in closely studying the wants of this community. This enables us to offer goods peculiarly adapted to this climate, and which cannot fail to suit, both as regards style, comfort and economy.

4th. We are determined at all hazards to make our establishment head-quarters

FOR THE WHOLE UPPER COUNTRY!

by selling goods either at wholesale or retail, on as good terms as any house in St. Louis.

5th. Our stock for the Fall and Winter trade is complete in every particular—equal in variety to the largest house in St. Louis, and greatly superior to any above. This enables you to make as good a selection from our stock as from any in the State.

6th. We are a fixture in this city, identified with her interest and future greatness, and rely for ultimate success upon close application to business, fair and honorable dealing. We are, therefore, determined to do everything in our power to return the confidence of

WHOLESALE BUYERS,

With whom we have trade and especially request those unacquainted with our house to give us a call before going elsewhere.

Our terms the same as other wholesale houses in this city. a2-tf

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Maps!! Maps!!!

TOWNSHIP maps of Missouri		(pocket)
do	on Rollers	do
do	do of Iowa	do
Reams' Sectional map of Kansas		do
do	do of Nebraska	do
Township maps of Kansas and Nebraska		do
Maps of Washington and Oregon		do
do Utah and New Mexico		do
Horse overland Guide to California		do

For sale by (n4) WM. A. DAVIS.

JONAS CRANE. THEODORE HILL

CRANE & HILL,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants

AND

Steam Boat Agents,

Whole sale and retail dealers in Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Furniture Stoves, Flour, Bacon, &c.

Brownville, Nov. 9, '57. n1

A. BEATTIE. JAS. M. WILSON

A. BEATTIE & CO.,

BROKERS

AND

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.

ST. JOSEPH, MO

Buy and Sell Exchange and make collections on the principal Cities, and remit at current rates of Exchange.

Land Warrants Bought and Sold.

OFFICE—Second street between Jule and Francis. n2-tf

JOHN G. COZAD,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Wines and Liquors,

St. Joseph, Mo

Has now on hand a large stock of

BRANDIES,

GINGER, COGNIAC, PEACH, FRENCH.

WINES

Port, Cherry, Malaga, White, Native, Catawba.

WHISKY

Irish, Bourbon, Rye, and Common.

Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin.

Stomach bitters.	Stolten bitters.
Hostetter do	Boker's do
Curacoa do	Adsynthe do
Anisette do	Hoofland's do

Lemon Syrup. n2

NEW HARDWARE STORE!!!

J. E. WASHINGTON,

DIRECT IMPORTER

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY.

Fourth Street, St Joseph, Mo.

88 boxes axes;
50 doz. shovels and spades;
30 doz. coffee mills;
100 doz butcher's files;
50 cross cut saws;
100 doz pocket knives;
200 kegs nails;
10 gross knives and forks;
50 doz. door locks;
5000 lbs. ox and Log chains;
12 doz. Spear and Jackson saws;
2000 lbs. Horse nails;
Corn shellers and Corn Mill.
Pump chains and fixtures,
Building Hardware, and
Carpenter's Tools, of every description.

ALSO

A large stock of heavy and shelf hardware to which the attention of merchants is solicited.

CHARLES C. SCOTT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Druggist & Bookseller,

S W COR MAIN AND JULE STS. ST. JOSEPH MO

N. B. Patent Medicines, Pure Liquors, Cheap publications and imported cigars at low prices, and in quantities to suit.

Nov 9th, 1857. v1-n1

CHARLES WEST N J M'ASHAN

WEST & McASHAN,

Wholesale Grocers.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS

Corner of Second and Francis streets,

(Opposite A. Beattie's Banking house.)

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

An assortment of Boat Stores, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Meal, Flour, etc., kept constantly on hand.

DOUGLASS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

Wines, Cordials, Bitters, Cigars,

Tobacco, etc., etc.

MAIN STREET—McDonald's old stand.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Sign Painting.

FANCY SIGNS, Banners, Emblems, &c., painted at short notice, on Silk, Satin or Cotton Cloth. Star Signs on Glass, Japanned Tin, &c, &, at CHURCHILL & PITTON'S

St. Joseph, Mo

THE MISSOURI REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

BY GEORGE KNAPP,

N. PASCHALL, *Proprietors.*

Office No. 11, Chesnut Street.

TERMS OF REPUBLICAN

Daily (in advance)	$10 00
Tri-weekly, (in advance)	5 00
Weekly (in advance)	2 00
Sunday republican,	2 00

CASH RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

ONE SQUARE, eight lines or less			2 50
"	"	three times without alteration,	1 00
"	"	one week " "	1 50
"	"	two weeks " "	2 50
"	"	three weeks " "	3 50
"	"	one month	4 00
"	"	two months	6 00
"	"	three months	8 00
"	"	six months	13 00
"	"	twelve months	20 00

Sept. 17, 1857.

Buchanan Life and General

Insurance Company.

Office on Second street,

St. Joseph, Mo.

[Chartered at the last session Mo. Legislature.]

Authorized Capital $300,000.

DIRECTORS.

J B Howard,	John Colhoun,
James Kay,	Wm R Penick,
James A Owen,	John H Likens,
A G Mansfield,	N J McAshan,
Milton Tootle,	J B Jennings.

J B JENNINGS, President.

N J McAshan, Secretary, pro tem.

This company having become duly organized according to the requirements of the charter, is now prepared to receive applications for Life, Fire, Marine and River risks. A cash return of 25 per cent. will be allowed on cargo premiums. Losses promptly adjusted and the usual cash facilities given to the patrons of the office. n2-tf

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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

LINNEN, Cotton, 2 and 3 ply wool brussels Tapestry and velvet carpets, cotton, woolen and satin Damasks, rich parlor papers and window shades, 10, 11 and 12-4, fine bed blankets, and marseilles quilts, crib quilts and blankets, linnen and cotton sheeting, table linen, towels crandle, centre table and piano covers. fine parlor mirrors and lamps, for sale low by

n2-tf KAY & BAILEY.

M. JEFF THOMPSON,

St. Joseph, Mo.

Real Estate Agent

AND

SURVEYOR.

Will buy and Sell Improved and Unimproved

LANDS AND TOWN LOTS.

Examine and Value Lands,

And Pay Taxes for for Non-residents, in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. n2-tf

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SAFES! SAFES!! SAFES!!!

LILLIE'S CHILLED IRON

Fire and Burglar Proof Safes!!!

CAN be relied upon as perfect protections against thieves, and better security against fire than others.

BANK LOCKS.

Lillie's Celebrated Bank Locks are used exclusively on these Safes, and are for sale to Bankers with or without safes, at the office of The World's Safe Company.

Please call and examine at No 18 Market st

St. Joseph, Mo.

JOSEPH MORRIS, Agent.

Hope Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

OF ST. LOUIS.

HAVING been fully organized, this Company is prepared to insure against loss or damage by Fire, Dwelling houses, Stores, Warehouses, Manufacturing Establishments, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c, in city and country.

Policies issued from one month to six years

DIRECTORS—Thomas E. Tutt; John A. Brownlee; Wm. H. Allen; Wm. H. Gilman; N J Eaton; Taylor Blow, Rufus J. Lackland, A. M. Waterman; A. F. Shapleigh; Edward A. Filley; L. D. Baker; Isaac S. Smith; R. M. Renick; Alexander Finley, R. M. Parks; W. H. Prichart. T. E. TUTT, Pres.

A. F. SHAPLEIGH, Vice "

Isaac M. Veitch, Secretary.

Bolt'n M. Renick, Treasurer.

Application for insurance received by

J. COLHOUN & BRO, Agents.

n1 Sign of the Padlock, St Joseph, Mo.

J E BARROW. E A HITCHCOCK

(Late with Yeatman, Robinson & Co., St. Louis)

BARROW & HITCHCOCK,

Dealers in

Groceries, Wines, Liquors,

Flour, Whisky and Salt.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS.

Cor 4th and Felix sts., (op. Donnell & Saxton)

ST JOSEPH, MO

Highest cash price paid for hides and produces. n2-tf

JOHN E. BULL,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in

SLIGO AND TYRONE IRON,

Sligo, String and Plow steel,

Cast, Blister, and Plow Steels.

Anvels, Vices, Springs, Axels,
Chains, Wagon Boxes, Nails,
Castings, Shovels, Spades, Rakes,
Hoes, etc., etc.

Second Street, and Market Square,

St. Joseph, Mo, n2-t

WHITE BRANDY,

FOR preserving peaches and other fruit, for sale by, [n3] J.A. INSLEE.

BLANKS.

Blank Deeds, Quit-claim and Warranty Declaratory Statements, Mortgages, Justices blanks of all kinds, at this office.

THE GLOBE,

The Official Paper of Congress.

I publish now my annual Prospectus of The Daily Globe, and The Congressional Globe and Appendix, to remind subscribers, and those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above-named papers. They have been published so long that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Daily Globe will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress, as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of shorthand writers in this or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe the next morning, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the public men with whom I have been associated during the last twenty-eight years. Anecdotes of General Jackson, and the leaders of the party which he conducted, and the leading men of other parties, will, I believe, be interesting now, when partizan bitterness has abated.

In becoming the reporter of the debates of Congress I deemed it proper to say that the Globe would never be a partizan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contribution to history the political traits of character which distinguished the public men of my time. Although I am, and intend to remain, a thorough Democrat, I will never obtrude my principles in a way to make them obnoxious to any party. But in regard to persons and events which go to make up history, I hope to make the Globe an honest memoir; and with that view I am resolved to speak independently of all parties.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, between 3,900 pages, as the long sessions for many years have ranged between those numbers, and the next session will be what is termed a "long one." This I believe is the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether reprint or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of words of the long sessions since the year 1848. The average number of pages is 3,876, and and average number of words on a page is 2,397, consequently the average number of words of a long session is 9,290,772. As I have sold to subscribers that number of words for *six dollars*, it follows that they have paid *less than six and one half cents for every 100 000 words I have furnished them*, while I have paid my reporters $6, 29 for every 2,397 words of this work, *in manuscript*. Has any other bookseller, anywhere, ever sold a book in the first instance, while it was new, at so low a rate? I believe not; and so strong is my belief that I hereby agree to give to any person who shall prove the contrary, a complete set of the debates running back to the year 1833, making forty three quarto volumes, which sell for $5 a volume. And act of Congress authorizes these papers to go by mail free of postage. The next session will be, without doubt, an unusually interesting one, as it will be the first under a new Administration, and several complex questions must be discussed in it; for example, the currency, Kansas revenue, and other questions. The Globe will be, as heretofore, the only source from which full debates can be obtained.

TERMS:

For a copy of the Daily Globe one year $10-00. For a copy of the Daily Globe six months 5 00. For a copy of the Daily Globe during the session, 5 00. For a copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and the laws passed during the session 6 00. Bank notes current in the section of the country when a subscriber resides will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to all who shall publish this prospectus three times before the first Monday of next December. Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it.

JOHN C. RIVES

Washington, October 27 1857 oct 31 tf

"THE STATES:"

INDEPENDENT NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER,

PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

It will represent the sound constitutional principles which have ever been upheld by the National Democracy, but it will not be so entirely political that its columns will interest the politician exclusively, nor so subservient to party as to betray principle at the command of power, to disguise its convictions at the suggestions of expediency.

In addition to the discussions of important political questions, its columns will be devoted to the proceedings of Congress, the current transactions of the Government, to general news, and matters of interest appertaining to Literature Agriculture, and Commerce.

The Weekly, it will be percieved, is published in a DOUBLE SHEET FORM, and is printed on superior paper, with handsome bold type at the following reasonable rates of subscription

	Per year
Single copies	$2 00
TWO copies	$3 00
FIVE copies	$7 00
TEN copies, to one address, and any larger number at the rate of $1 per year	$10 00
TEN copies, to the address of each subscriber and any larger number, at $1 20 each	$12

In order to oblige those who desire to subscribe for a paper published in Washington City for a shorter period than one year, we propose to furnish the "Weekly States" on the following terms:

FOR THREE MONTHS.

Two copies	$1 00
Five copies	$2 00
Ten copies	$3 00

FOR SIX MONTHS.

One copy	$ 2 00
Five copies	$ 3 00
Ten copies	$ 5 00

Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person, who may send five subscribers, with $7 enclosed will recieve an extra copy.

☞ Payment in all cases is required invariably in advance; and no papers will be forwarded until the reciept of the money.

☞ The proprietor of "The States" was one of the original founders of the 'Washington Union,' and his long newspaper experience before and since the establishment of that paper justifies him in promising a paper well worthy of their patronage.

JOHN P. HEISS.

Proprietor.

THE

HOME JOURNAL.

EDITED BY MORRIS AND WILLIS.

WE have the pleasure to return our most grateful thanks to the readers of the Home Journal, for the greatly enlarged audience with which we have been honored in 1856, and to offer our respects, and the promise of our continued best services, for the year before us.—With the privileged hearing we have now secured, at the firesides of our whole vast country, it is natural that we should feel additional responsibility, while, at the same time, we gird up our energies for new varieties of energy and enterprise.

The paper for the coming year is to be printed on new type, and its pre-eminence of clearness and legibility, so valuable to the eye and so needful for a family paper, is to be still more marked.

Our contents for 1857, we need scarcely say, will be varied as the life with which we keep pace. Time and the everchanging world are the great baskets out of which we pick wisdom and amusements as we go—the exhaustless variety of event and novelty assuring to us and to our readers exhaustless themes and subjects of interest.

The editors will all continue to devote their time and abilities exclusively to the Home Journal

N. P. Willis proposes, in addition to his usual picturings of home life and rural family sympathies and interests, out-doors-and-in, to give more of the "Letters to Invalids," which his experience has enabled him to write, and which have been so widely quoted; and, also, a series of portraits of Living Characters

George P. Morris, besides his usual constant labors upon the several departments of the paper, will make the woof on which to broider, first the new sketches, song, ballads, etc., suggested by the history and scenes of the passing time.

T. B. Aldrich is in preparation a prose poem, to be entitled "The Rose of Glen-Lodge;" and this will be published in numbers from week to week.

Besides the labors of the editors, the Home Journal will contain the communications of a brilliant lot of original contributors; the history of new publications; the floating stories, brief romances, sparkling wit, fun and anecdote of the day; doings, pathos and romance; the gossip and news of European journals; personal sketches of the conspicuous characters of the time; the stirring scenes in daily life; the chronicle of news to the ladies; the fashions; the valuable information, as to statistics, discoveries and great events, criticisms of current literature;—and all that can be gathered, to interest the reader, from the world's constant overthrow of scholarly intellect. We need not remind our readers, perhaps, that we have correspondents, wholly unsurpassed in the society of New York and that through these gifted and refined 'mediums' we keep apprised of all that occurs new, charming or instructive, in the brilliant circles of city life.

For the health, the moral improvement and religious culture of families, we watchfully gather every new suggestion, and carefully chronicle all signs of progress and utility.

By unceasing vigilance and industry, and by skill acquired by long and successful practice, we hope still to keep the Home Journal undisputed as the best family paper of the country.

Terms—For one copy, $2; for three copies, $5, or one copy for three years, always in advance.

Address,

MORRIS & WILLIS.

Editors and Proprietors, 107 Fulton st., N. Y

HARPER'S

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

EACH number of the magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns, each year, thus comprising nearly 2 000 pages of the choicest miscellany of the day! Every number will contain numerous pictorial illustrations accurate plates of fashions, a copious chronicle of current events, and impartial notices of the important books of the month. The volumes commence with the numbers of June and December, but subscriptions may commence with any number.

Terms—The Magazine may be obtained of booksellers, periodical agents, or from the publishers, at three dollars a year or twenty five cents each. Thirteen volumes are now ready, bound in cloth at $2 50 each, and also in half calf, at $2,50 each.

The publishers will supply specimen numbers gratuitously to agents and postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply a club of two persons, at five dollars a year, or five persons for ten dollars. Clergymen and teachers supplied at two dollars a year. Numbers from the commencement can be supplied. Also the bound volumes.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The postage on each number, which must be paid quarterly, in advance, at the office where the Magazine is received, thus ree cents.

THE VALLEY FARMER,

A Monthly Journal—Vol. ix.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Home Instruction, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED by superior engravings of farm buildings, domestic animals, implements, &c, &c. The ninth volume of this popular journal will commence with the year 1857.—It is printed in large octavo form, on fine and durable paper, and will be mailed to subscribers on the first of each month. Its circulation is probably larger than any similar publication in the West, and its financial condition is so firmly established as to insure the most able writers and every necessary improvement.

It will be edited and published as heretofore, by Norman J. Coleman, of St. Louis, Mo. and H. P. Byram, Louisville, Ky.

Terms, *invariably in advance*—One copy one year, $1,00, six copies one year, $5,00; ten copies one year, $8,00; thirteen copies one year, $10,00; twenty copies one year, $15,00;—and, in addition, one copy free to any one sending us ten or more subscribers.

Persons in Missouri and adjacent States will address Norman J. Coleman, St Louis, Mo.

Persons in Kentucky and adjacent States will address H. P. Byram, Louisville, Ky.

THE

NEW YORK LEDGER.

THE New York Ledger has attained the extraordinary circulation of *one hundred and ninety thousand*. The Ledger is devoted to polite literature, original tales, sketches, poetry, essays, gossip and current events, and maintains a high moral tone. It is every where acknowledged to be the best family paper in the world.' Hence its extraordinary and unheard-of popularity. Mr. Banner, the proprietor of the Ledger, employs the best talent in the country, and by so doing, makes the best paper. Such writers as Fanny Fern, Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., and Emerson Bennett, are permanently engaged on it, and will write for no other paper hereafter. Mrs. Sigourney, also, constantly writes for it; so do a host of other popular authors, including Mrs Emma D E N South worth, Alice Cary, Mrs. Vaughan, Mary W Stanley Gibson, Clara Sidney, &c

The New York Ledger is printed on beautiful white paper, and is composed of eight pages, making the handsomest weekly paper in the country. It is published every Saturday, and sold at all the news offices in every city and town throughout the country; and is mailed for subscribers at two dollars per annum; two copies are sent for three dollars. Any person obtaining eight subscribers at $1 50 each (which is our lowest club rates,) and sending us $12, will be entitled to one copy free. Terms invariably in advance. Address all letters to

ROBERT BONNER.

Publisher of the New York Ledger, 44 Ann street, New York.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

1857-8.

THE TRIBUNE was first issued as a Daily on the 10 h of April, 1841. Its Weekly edition was commenced in September of the same year; its Semi Weekly in May, 1845. It was the first daily in America to issue a double or eight-page sheet at a low price, and it has kept at least even with the foremost of its rivals in the rapid expansion of Newspaper enterprise, which the great extension of Railroads, and the establishment of the Telegraph system have crowded into these last sixteen eventful years. No larger journal is afforded at so low a price in any quarter of the world; none in America, no matter at what price issued, pays an equal amount, weekly or monthly, for intellectual labor. It employs correspondents regularly in the leading capitals of Europe, and at the most important points on this continent, with a liberal staff of writers and reporters at home, regarding full, early and accurate Information as the first object of a newspaper, and the timely and thorough elucidation thereof as the chief end of the Editorials. In that spirit THE TRIBUNE has been and will be conducted, extending and perfecting its correspondence so fast as the increase of its patronage will justify the expense. Should the current attempt to connect the Old with the New World by the magnetic wire prove successful, we shall very soon, at a heavy cost to ourselves and, we trust a corresponding advantage to our readers, publish each morning a synopsis of the preceding day's occurrences throughout Europe, Northern Africa and Western Asia with regular reports of the markets, the monetary aspects and harvest prospects of hither Europe. With a good atlas beside him and his daily paper on his fireside table, the American farmer or artisan within a day's ride of the city may then study each evening the doings of the civilized world throughout the day preceding; and it seems hardly possible that any who can read, but especially one who has children to educate will longer deny himself the pleasure and profit of a daily journal. The same is true measurably of those who live further inland; though where mails are infrequent, a Semi-Weekly, or even a Weekly paper, may seem sufficient.

THE TRIBUNE deals with questions of Political Economy, Public Policy, Ethics, Material Progress and whatever may affect the Intellectual, Moral, Social and Physical well-being of mankind, dogmatic Theology alone excepted. Its leading idea is the honoring of honest, useful work in whatever sphere or capacity, and the consequent elevation of the Laboring Class in knowledge, virtue and general esteem. It is necessarily hostile to Slavery under all its aspects, to Intemperance in whatever form or degree with its accessories, to War save in the defense of Country and Liberty against actual invasion, and to every form of Gambling. Desiring to see Production extended and encouraged, while wild Speculation and useless Traffic are curtailed, it favors the policy of sustaining and diversifying Home Industry by a discriminating Tariff—a policy which tends to increase the price of Grain to the farmer while diminishing that of Bread to the artisan, by reducing the distance across which their respective products are exchanged and, of course, reducing the cost of their transfer. Regarding Filibusterism in all its phases, and every form and device of National covetousness, with unqualified abhorrence as the bane of Republics and in their triumph the graves of Equal Human Rights, we seek by every means to woo and win the attention of our countrymen from projects of aggrandizement abroad to enterprises of development and beneficence at home, foremost among which we rank a Railroad through the heart of our territory to connect the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific. Believing that the goods of this life are not yet fairly distributed, and that no one ready to work should ever famish in unwilling idleness, it lends an open ear to every suggestion of Social improvement which does not counteract the dictates of eternal Morality nor war upon the natural right of every one to whatsoever he has fairly produced or honestly acquired, whose denial must sink mankind into the chaos and night of barbarism and universal squalor. With a profound consciousness that idlers, drunkards, libertines and profligates can never be other (in the main) than needy and wretched, it bears aloft the great truth that Prevention is better than Punishment—that the child trained up in the way he should go, will rarely in after years desert that way for the thorny paths of Vice and Crime—that a true Education—Religious, Moral and Industrial as well as intellectual—is the most effective temporal antidote to the errors and woes of our race. Recognizing in the most degraded specimen of Humanity a divine spark which should be reverently cherished, not ruthlessly trodden out, we have charity for all forms of evil but those which seek personal advantage through the debasement of our fellow-beings. The champion of no class or caste, the devotee of no sect, we would fain be the interpreter to each other of men's better impulses and aspirations, the harbinger of general concord between the Labor and Capital, and among those whom circumstances or misapprehensions have thrown into antagonism. A cotemporary once observed that he never knew a hard, grasping, niggardly employer who did not hate THE TRIBUNE, nor a generous, large-souled kindly one, willing to live and let live, who did not like it.—We ask no higher praise, no weightier attestation.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE is at this time as follows: Daily 32,000 copies; Weekly, 176 800 copies; Semi-Weekly, 16 000 copies; California and European, 6,000 copies; Total, 230,800 copies. That of the Semi-Weekly and Weekly we believe to be exceeded by no other newspaper published in the world; that of the Daily falls behind that of some of some of our cotemporaries. Had our hostility to Human Slavery and the Liquor Traffic been more guarded and politic, our Daily issues would now be some thousands heavier and our advertising far more lucrative; but of our patronage generally we have no reason, no wish, to complain.

Of late, a concerted effort has been made to diminish our rural circulation through the influence of the Postmasters, some of whom embark in it eagerly, others under political constraint; while a large number, we are happy, for the sake of Human Nature, to state, refuse to be dragooned into it at all. Still, we have been made to feel the heavy hand of Power, and have doubtless lost thousands of subscribers in consequence. Pretexts to which no individual in his private capacity would have stooped have been relied on to justify the stoppage of our papers within reach of their subscribers and the rightful owners, and their retention in the Post-Office, till their value was destroyed. Postmasters have been schooled by rival journals—several of them living on their self proclaimed ability to serve as an antidote to THE TRIBUNE—as to their political duty to promote at our expense the dissemination of gazettes of adverse politics. We shall outlive this warfare, but we do not affect indifference to it. In the open field of discussion, we fear nothing; but in the fens of thousands of the rural neighborhoods where the Postmasters can induce many of his quiet neighbors to take the journal he recommends, we have already lost some patrons, and expect to lose more as our subscriptions for this year expire. We appeal, therefore, to the hearty, faithful, fearless advocates of Free Labor and Free Soil throughout the land to take care that this official warfare on our circulation be not prosecuted without counteraction. We employ no traveling agents, for we will not consent to have the public harassed with the solicitation of strangers in our behalf. We strike the name of each subscriber to our Weekly or Semi-Weekly from our books as soon as his term has expired, for we will not haunt our patrons with duns for arrears which they may say they never intended to incur, for papers which perhaps they never read; we rely for the renewal of our club subscriptions solely on the volunteered efforts of those who, liking our paper believe its influence salutary and worthy to be extended; and thus far our reliance has been justified, as we trust it may continue to be. THE TRIBUNE is printed on a large imperial sheet 32½ by 44 inches, folded into quarto form and mailed to subscribers at the following TERMS: Daily Tribune, per annum $6 00; Semi-Weekly Tribune, one copy one year $3, Two copies one year, $5, Five copies one year $11 25, Ten copies to one address $20. Weekly Tribune, One copy one year, $2; three copies one year $5, five copies one year $8; ten copies one year $12; twenty copies to one address, and any larger number at the rate of one dollars per annum, $20. Twenty copies to address of each subscriber, and any larger number at the rate of $1 20, each, 24 00

Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy. Subscriptions may commence at any time. Terms always cash in advance. All letters to be addressed to HORACE GREELY & Co.

Tribune Buildings, No. 154 Nassau st. N. Y.

THE

CLEVELAND WEEKLY PLAIN DEALER,

Will commence its Seventeenth Volume on the First day of January next. It will continue A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC JOURNAL, readable in every State and Territory of this Union. The Plain Dealer has now been published Seventeen Years by the same individual; has fought five Presidential and twenty-one State Campaigns without missing an issue, and is now better pluck to fight the battles of Democracy than ever. Hand to hand have we contended with Know Nothingism, Greeleyism, Beecherism, and Black Republicanism; until now we see the National Democracy triumphant o'er them all. The National Democracy is ours—Pennsylvania, Iowa, Minnesota, and Ohio have been gloriously Redeemed. It is confidently predicted that in three years, or by the Presidential Election, every State and Territory in the Union will be Democratic! We have passed through an extraordinary year. While the earth has brought forth in usual abundance, and the land is burdened with a surplus of rich products; banks have been bursting about us on every side and panic, like the "pestilence that walks at noonday" has paralized all branches of business. This paper builds system here just in time to save the farmer its wrecks, having still in hand his crops instead of worthless bank trash. EVENTS OF THE YEAR TO COME. The policy of the New National Administration is to be established. A New Congress, Democratic in both branches is soon to assemble. The President's First Annual Message, is to be delivered. The New States—Minnesota, Kansas and Oregon—to be admitted. Our UNION to be enlarged to THIRTY FOUR STATES. In Ohio, an Independent Treasury is to be established, and the Black Republican Robbers Routed!

NOW IS THE TIME FOR EVERYBODY to subscribe!—We shall have every week a List of the Broken Banks, the latest Market Reports, Fales and Telegraphs from all parts of the World. TERMS: Single Subscribers, $2 00; Clubs of Ten, (to one office,) $1 50; Clubs of Twenty, (to one office,) $1 25, Clubs of Forty and upwards, $1 00. ☞ Pay invariably in advance. To the getter up of Club, one copy gratis. Post Masters are especially requested to act as Agents. Clubs can commence at any time. Those desiring the President's Message and other public Documents can subscribe now, or at any time before the first of December. ☞ Subscribers to the New Volume should send in their names as early as the middle of December, so that they may be registered in time for the first number. All funds received at current rates, and if registered, mailed at our risk. Address,

J. W. GRAY, Cleveland, Ohio.

NORTH-WESTERN FARMER

AND

HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

VOL. III—COMMENCING WITH JANUARY 1858

36 Varieties of Choice Seed for free distribution among Agents and Subscribers

This Journal is devoted to all departments of Agriculture—Grain Stock, Gardening, Fruit, Hedging, Fencing, Forest trees from seed, Flowers, Farm and City buildings, Household affairs, &c. Each number is profusely illustrated with Engravings, and contains not less than forty large pages, made from a handsome colored cover, and is neatly bound.

HORTICULTURAL.—No other monthly Agricultural Journal in this country devotes so much space to all kinds of Fruits. The Editor is a practical tree grower of over twenty years standing in the West—assisted by a large number of the oldest and most experienced fruit growers in different localities—many of whom were among the first settlers of Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. This department, within itself, is peculiarly *the* Horticultural Journal for the whole West—embracing, as it does, the most reliable information from men who have gathered their knowledge from practical observation and experience in our midst. Some varieties of the Apple, Pear, &c, that are first quality fruits in the Eastern States, prove nearly worthless here. Some varieties will stand our severe winters better than others—some will bear fruit at an earlier age than others—some are better than others, bearing annually, while others bear only every other year. Some do best root grafted, others top grafted or budded. Thus it takes years of observation to determine what we can grow to the most profit. The long experience of the Horticultural Editor, with the assistance of his correspondents, enables him to lay before his readers, in a single volume, (and often in a single number) what has cost many years of labor and discouraging experiments. This department is profusely illustrated with engravings of fruits of all kinds, grown in various sections of, and best adapted to the Northwest.

THE LADIES DEPARTMENT is conducted by a lady of varied experience in household affairs. It is devoted to suggestions valuable to every housewife, among which are instructions in making various articles of clothing for children and adults, illustrated with diagrams—from one to two hundred new and useful receipts, &c

It is our aim to make the Farmer what its name would imply—a paper peculiarly adapted to the farmers of the whole Northwest. It has a larger number and range of correspondents than any other monthly Agricultural paper. It also contains more reading aside from the advertisements, and more than three times the number of Engravings. Try it, and see.

Terms:—Single copy, $1; Five copies, $4 50; Ten copies, 8; Twenty copies, 15; and an extra copy to the Agent for every ten subscribers.

Mark Miller, Rome Editor.

J. C Brayton, Horticultural Editor.

Solomon Lombard, Associate Editor.

Mrs Mary A C Hanford, Ed Ladies De.

Persons sending in clubs can have the papers sent to different Post Offices if desired. Additions to clubs may be made at any time at club rates.

Specimen copies sent to applicants on remitting a letter stamp.

Now, we want every man who reads this, where there is not already an active agent, to consider himself one, and go right to work and get up a club early, so as to commence with the year. We want clubs in early, so we may calculate how large a number to commence the year with. Address,

MILLER & BRAYTON, Dubuque, Ia.

TWENTY EIGHTH YEAR OF

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

WE ARE GRATEFUL,

And never was publisher more so. A patronage of twenty-eight years, and that from the fairest portion of God's creation—the ladies—is sufficient cause for one to return his thanks at least once a year to an extended form, and to them personally from whom he receives his support. In a minor way it is done monthly; but the publisher of the Lady's Book thinks that something more direct and personal to the ladies, who have contributed through such a long series of years their money and their perseverance to extend the circulation of their favorite magazine, is due. And, therefore,

TO THE LADIES,

he returns his grateful thanks for their subscription the present year, and hopes that he may look for a continuance of the same next year. The present number is a type of what he means to do for the future; and as subscriptions are extended, so much more is a publisher enabled to do. With a list of 100,000, we could make every number of the Book even better than the present one—although that is hardly necessary. We have now on hand the most splendid set of engravings ever given; and we only ask you to compare these we have given you with those of other magazines—and also compare the Fashion Plates. We never give you wood-cut fashion-plates colored. And when you reflect that there are only a few cents difference between the club price of the Lady's Book and that of the two dollar magazines, and for these few cents you get one-third more engravings and reading and one hundred per cent. better, why can you hesitate? Besides, every one can understand that a higher priced magazine can give better matter of every kind—reading, engraving, and colored articles. The disposition of the publisher of a low priced magazine may be good enough, but he can't afford to do it.—We give two colored engravings—sometimes three—besides the Steel Plate and 100 pages of reading; and how infinitely superior in execution! Our designs for 1858—what we intend to do we shall keep to ourselves. Whenever we publish our prospectus, others are on the look-out, and produce some cheap imitations of what we promise, or even something entirely different, giving it the same name, and pass it off as an article similar to ours. We do not intend to give them the chance this year. At the same time we must inform all that we do not mean the Lady's Book to be a mere story book; we have higher aims. We intend it shall be a work that will exalt the sex, purify the mind, and be a companion and instructor. At the same time, a portion of the Book will be devoted to tales of such a character that a mother may read to her daughter, or in the family circle. The Lady's Book shall be a work that, when seen upon the table of a family, *shall be indicative that good taste* is to be found there. A proposition was made to us, some years since, of a testimonial; we rejected it then, and it has again been revived. A lady writes—we quote only from one letter from the hundreds that we have received—from Bethlehem, Pa. It is as follows:—

"We ladies owe you too much, dear Mr. Godey, for your untiring efforts to please and gratify our tastes, to knowingly give you trouble. It seems almost superfluous to say anything in praise of your invaluable Book, and yet I, for one, would like you to know how much I prize it, look for, and welcome its coming. I have long thought you ought to receive something more tangible than mere thanks from the ladies, to show their appreciation of your works, and would like to propose to each lady subscriber (we don't want any male fingers in the pie!) to enclose the sum of $1 to you before Christmas, to be appropriated to the purchase of a handsome present, such as you would most prefer. I am ready with my dollar, and more too, if necessary, but do not know how to set others to work, but hope you will help me out of the dilemma. Will you not? And let me hear from you on the subject, as I have it much to hear."

We again say, let every lady exert herself to get one subscriber, or a club, and we will be satisfied. Many ladies have informed us that it is not a difficult matter to get up a club, as they seldom receive a refusal. It is only necessary for some lady to take the matter in hand. We have promised, and we have never yet forfeited our word, that the Lady's Book shall be better in 1858 than it has heretofore been. Our arrangements have already been made. And not only do we promise that our Book shall be better than heretofore, but that it shall far surpass any lady's magazine that can be brought out either in this country or any other. We have thousands of letters and newspaper notices bearing witness to our good faith, and we certainly are not now going to forfeit the good character we have gained.—Our immense capital enables us to surpass all others. We may possibly surprise many of our readers when we give them only one item of our expenses. The coloring of our fashion plates alone—simply the coloring—costs us $15,000 every year, and our other expenses are in like proportion.

Terms, Cash in Advance:

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year $5. Three copies one year, $6.

Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, $10.

Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, $20.

The above Terms cannot be deviated from no matter how many are ordered.

Make up your Clubs Early.—We always like to know how many we have to print.—There is every indication now that we shall have a very successful year. In this number you will find the advertisement for next year.

L. A. GODEY,

323 Chesnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION.

Harper's Weekly, will contain Sixteen pages of the size of the London Illustrated News, each number comprising as much matter as an ordinary duodecimo volume. It will be printed in a form and upon paper suitable for binding; and as the pages will be electrotyped, the back Numbers can always be supplied, so that Subscribers will be able at any time to complete their files. At the close of each volume, neat and appropriate Covers will be prepared for the convenience of those who wish to bind the paper.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly will appear every Saturday Morning and will be sold at Five Cents a copy. It will be mailed to subscribers at the following rates, payment being invariably required in advance.

One Copy for Twenty weeks	$1 00
One Copy for One Year	$2 00
One Copy for Two Years	$4 00
Five Copies for One Year	$9 00
Twelve Copies for One Year	$20 00
Twenty-five Copies for One Year	$40 00

To Postmasters getting up a Club of Twelve or Twenty-five, a copy will be sent gratis. Subscriptions may commence with any Number.

Specimen Numbers gratuitously supplied.

Clergymen and Teachers supplied at the lowest Club Prices

HARPER & BROTHERS,

Franklin Square,

New York.

J. L. SHARP,

Blacksmith and Plowmaker.

Cor. of Nebraska and Kansas Ave.

NEMAHA CITY, N. T.